The Carolina Farmer

★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

January, 1959

RAVENWOOD

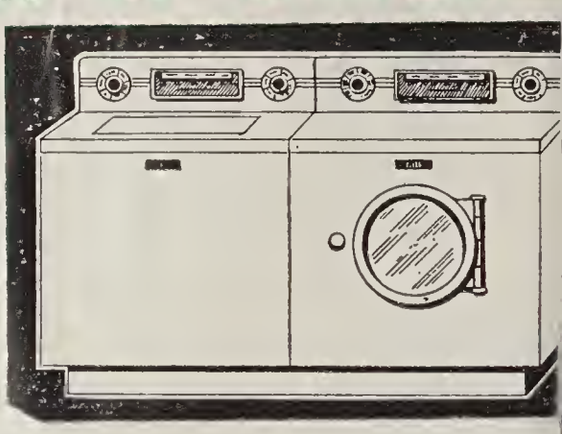
A plantation gone to seed

BUILDINGS AIN'T ENUFF

for North Rowan students

FREE AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER or DRYER

Not a contest! Just tear out this page and fill in the blanks below. Have an appliance dealer who sells one of the listed brands sign it.



Mail your entry page to The Carolina Farmer for the

Big Washer-Dryer Drawin

We're giving an automatic clothes washer or dryer to a lucky electric co-op member in a FREE DRAWING. No rhymes to finish or reasons to write. The winning member will receive his choice of a Frigidaire, General Electric, Hotpoint, Philco, or Westinghouse automatic clothes washer or dryer.

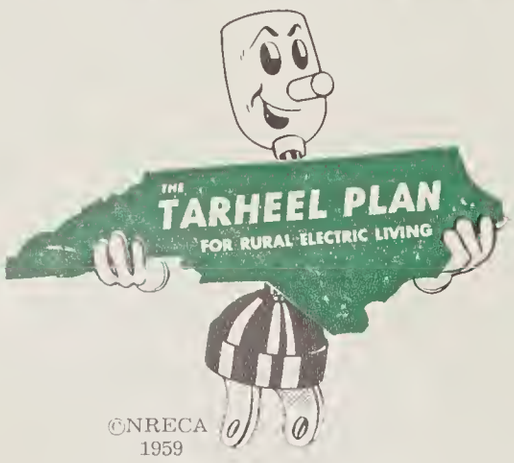
HERE'S ALL YOU DO:

1. Tear out, fill in this page.
2. Take page to dealer selling one of brands at right, have him sign it.
3. Mail completed page to the Carolina Farmer, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., no later than Sunday, February 15, 1959.

All entries must be postmarked no later than midnight Sunday, February 15, 1959, to be eligible for the drawing.

Select the brand you wou like to have from a dea who sells one of these:

FRIGIDAIRE
GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOTPOINT
PHILCO
WESTINGHOUSE



©NRECA 1959

"A Tarheel Plan Offer"

Member's Name .....

Member's Address .....

Name of Member's Electric Co-op .....

Check which you would like to have if you win:

☐ AUTOMATIC WASHER ☐ AUTOMATIC DRYER

Take entire page to a dealer selling one of above-listed brands. Have him fill in the foll

Store Name ..... Store Address .....

Dealer's Signature ..... Brand Store Sells .....

MAIL PAGE TO: **The Carolina Farmer**
P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Reader:

NOTHING'S MORE FUN than talking hard imes, and one day last week I had a longing o sit down and chat with one Mrs. Rose Budd tevens of Summitt, Miss. I've never met Mrs. tevens, but have admired both her name and er column, "Sweetly Be . . ." which appears the Northwest Ruralite. The item that made e want to swap stories was this:

"When brother and I needed a pencil, one was refully cut in half and we were cautioned not lose it; in fact, a little groove was made ound the top of mine and a string fixed so I uld keep it around my neck."

That was shortly after 1924, on a Mississippi antation. The depression came later for us wnspeople in Gainsville, Fla. (I came a couple years later myself.) But by 1933, I'd taught y family not to discuss family finances within rshot of me. In my circle of six-and seven-ar-old friends, it was a matter of prestige to poor. I would stop strangers and tell them of e hard times down on Hernando Street, and s paid off; on several occasions good Samari-ns were tossed out of our front door with their ts of "poor baskets" and messes of collard eens.

MY SHINING HOUR came the day Billy Adams d I fought to determine which of us was the orest. It was the only fight I ever won from ly, and I made him promise to tell everybody t my family was poorer than his.

My status was jeopardized shortly after that en my mother carted my sister and me off the World's Fair in Chicago aboard the Gover-'s Special. But I was able to turn disaster o social success by spreading it around the ond grade that Mother was an old sweetheart John Dillinger and he had sent us the money the trip.

MEMBERS OF TWO CO-OPS begin receiving *Carolina Farmer* for the first time this nth. They are Piedmont Electric Membership poration at Hillsboro, and Jones-Onslow Elec- Membership Corporation at Jacksonville. welcome to these new subscribers, who are art of a family of readers numbering 600,000 sons.

J. C. Brown Jr.

Editor

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 14 *January, 1959* *Number 1*

FEATURES

4 THE FRONT PORCH OF FARMING

4 MAIL BOX

8 IN THE OPINION OF *William C. Friday, President, UNC*
There's no dollar tag on service's of University Extension Division

12 AROUND THE HOUSE *by C. L. Overman*
Tips for the home handyman and womon

23 RURAL ROUNDTABLE *by Teen Panel*
Should a girl pay for entertainment on dates?

25 CAROLINA HOMEMAKER *by Rebekah Rivers*

33 HALE!
Lynn gets o new jake for the New Year

34 EDITORIALS
You can't exploin it with technology

34 TARHEEL VIEWS *by W. T. Crisp*
What is this thing colled CF?

ARTICLES

7 A NAME TO LIVE UP TO
And o Rutherford community does it honor

10 RAVENWOOD
A plantotion gone to seed—on purpose

13 HOW TO MAKE AN ELECTRIC BROODER

16 A NEW BUILDING AIN'T ENUFF *by Jahn Carey*
N. Rowan decided to modernize its teaching, too

18 CHOOSING A TOBACCO VARIETY *by Tam Byrd*
The Experiment Station devises o quality index to help you

19 WHAT HAPPENS TO CORN, NOW?

NEWS

6 THE 86TH CONGRESS
Its chance to serve rural electrification

7 GRANGE BACKS REA

9 BRIEF
Apologies to Thermal Belt

ABOUT THE COVER—If the cold didn't kill them, camellias should be blooming in Raleigh next month. That's why we have a picture of a magnolia blossom on our cover. Actually, there's some confusion about whether it is magnolia or camellia. When we had the engraving made, we were sure it was a camellia. But then the photographer, Ralph Mills, said he'd never made a picture of a camellia in his life; it was a magnolia. The girls in our office, who know about flowers and other pretty things, say that Ralph may be a good photographer, but he doesn't know his flora from first base. Any camellia or magnolia experts want to comment?

J. C. BROWN, JR., Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, *Assistant Editor* CHARLES L. OVERMAN, *Advertising and Power Use Director*
LYNN BRUNSON, *Editorial Assistant*
RICHARD M. HAUSLER, *National Advertising Representative*
Rural Electric Consumer Publications,
Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

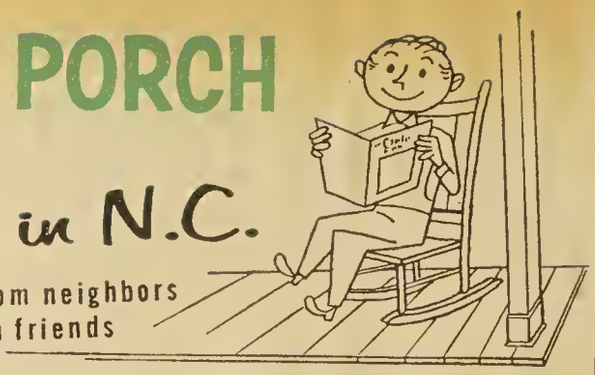
Official Publication
TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION
WILLIAM T. CRISP, *Executive Manager and General Counsel*
P. O. Box 1699 • Raleigh, N. C.

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc. Second class mail privileges authorized at Raleigh, N. C. under the Act of March 3, 1879. Second class postage paid at Raleigh, N. C. and at additional mailing offices. Editorial offices, Suite 914 First Citizens Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C. Subscription price 60c per year.

Contents copyrighted 1959 by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc.

the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends



SELLS MORE APPLES

Apple growers in Avery, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties have improved their ability to market their apples by forming a marketing cooperative, the Mt. Mitchell Apple Growers' Association. Through the cooperative, they provide apples of the quality and in the volume that attracts large buyers. Denver Wilson, a Yancey County member, reports that he sold several times as many apples in 1958 through the cooperative as he could have as an individual.

MECHANIZES

The next best thing to a pork-making machine is to put machinery to work feeding hogs. Linwood Knowles of Martin County has built a new grain bin and concrete hog feeding platform. He augers corn directly from the bin into the hog feeder and eliminates practically all the hand work involved in feeding hogs. Knowles believes in mechanization for he has had a pipe line and bulk tank milking system for his 47 cows for some time.

WATER PAYS

Any dairy specialist will agree that the amount of water a cow gets to drink has a lot to do with her ability to produce milk. Tests show that cows with free access to water all the time will produce 3 to 4% more milk than cows watered twice daily and 6 to 11% more milk than cows watered once daily. Water warmers in cold weather will keep ice off the watering trough and assure the dairyman of water for his cows all the time.

TOBACCO PLANTS

The Stone brothers of Rowland will use pelletized tobacco seeds in their tobacco beds this year. By being able to see the seeds, they will prevent overplanting in the beds and will produce stronger, sturdier plants. Tests show that strong plants will return as much as $75 per acre more than weak, spindly plants that result from heavy seeding.

WARM PIGS

G. A. Parrish of Stem will be warming his sows and their litters with electricity this winter. He has constructed a farrowing and brooding house in which he has imbedded electric heating cables in the concrete floors.

LIMED SOYBEANS

A soil test showed Edward Farmer of Polloksville that he needed lime for his soybeans. Farmer applied 3,000 pounds of dolomitic limestone per acre to a portion of his soybean field. In the final windup, the limed portion yielded 31 bushels of beans per acre while the unlimed portion made only 25.74 bushels per acre. He figures he made $4 for every $1 he invested in lime.

SMALL GRAIN PASTURE

The cows at Charlie Angell's dairy like small grain pasture. The cows on this Davie County farm were producing 1,600 pounds of milk while grazing on small grain last year. When rain forced Angell to move his herd off the grain, production dropped 175 pounds daily.

"Ace Appliance Repair? Well, we have a problem involving the Little Giant Do-It-Yourself Radio Kit, commonly advertised as the ideal Christmas gift for the 9-year-old boy of average intelligence . . ."

MAIL BOX

From a Colleague

Got to sit down and say your Dav Hamil editorial ("Dear Reader", *CF* November) was tremendous. Beside being enjoyable, it was a real shar appraisal of the situation.

I also enjoyed the piece on the toml stone politician.

Les Nelson, Editor
Wisconsin REA News
Madison, Wisconsin

When editors get lonely, they wri each other.—EDITOR.

Discipline and Safety

The cases you cite in the excelle traffic safety story appearing in t December *Carolina Farmer* are true to life as similar ones in t morning paper. The article furnishe or should have furnished to my w of thinking, a splendid "talking poin for parents disinterested in junio late hours at the wheel of the fami car. What it boils down to eventual is a little parental discipline now, regards to use of the family car, the shedding of many tears later wh a young life is again snuffed out the highway. It's happened that w too many times, as we all know.

Bill Crowell
Department of Motor Vehicl
Raleigh

Gift Subscription

Would you please send my pare (Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fisher, Rt. Salisbury), who own a dairy far the *Carolina Farmer* for three yea for which I am enclosing a check.

Mother first saw your magazine Dr. Taylor's office in Mooresville. wonder how she ever found time get out of her dungarees and off tractor to even get to the docto office—but she did.)

Neeka F. Wylie, R.N.
Long Branch, New Jer

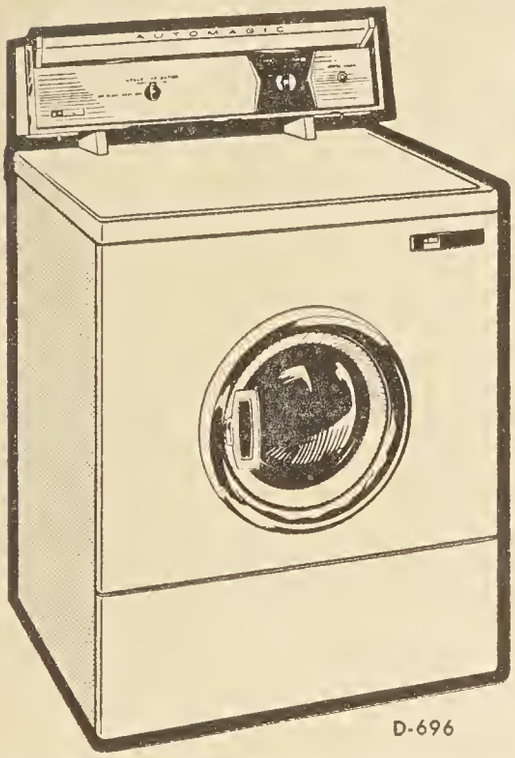
Electric Cooking

I always read the *Carolina Farm* and like the various articles. Elec cooking is most appealing to one w

(Continued on Page 8)

IF YOU HANG CLOTHES ON A LINE -YOU'RE WORKING TOO HARD!

Prove it to yourself — use a Brand New Philco Dryer for 30 days on our satisfaction guarantee purchase plan



Costs You Nothing!

NEW '59 PHILCO AUTOMAGIC Clothes Dryer

with amazing new

AIR CONDITIONED DRYING

Freshens clothes as it dries them

Dries clothes better than Nature can, safe from sun-fading and wind whipping . . . free from outdoor dirt and smoke. Fluffs and puffs clothes with more clean, fresh air . . . freshens as it dries twice as fast on low-heat safe for all fabrics.

- AUTOMATIC WRINKLE-FREE CYCLE—dries Wash 'n' Wear apparel ready to wear without ironing.
- SPECIAL AIR-FLUFF SETTING.
- GAS OR ELECTRIC MODELS—Electric model can be hooked up to 115v.

TRY IT FOR 30 DAYS IN YOUR HOME

. . . if you're not completely satisfied, we'll gladly refund your money

Absolutely no obligation—if you're not completely satisfied, we'll pick it up, take it back and refund your money.

See Your Nearest PHILCO Dealer

BROWN-ROGERS-DIXSON CO., DISTRIBUTORS

WINSTON-SALEM • RALEIGH • CHARLOTTE

THE 86th CONGRESS

and its chance to serve rural electrification

(Editor's Note: The following analysis of proposed legislation having a bearing on rural electrification was written by Jerry Anderson, former editor of the Carolina Farmer and editor of The Rural Electric Minuteman, published by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.)

The managers and editors of statewide rural electric associations came to Washington late last month to participate in a preview discussion of legislation expected in the new Congress which convenes in January.

The discussion, which included a briefing by members of the NRECA Legislation and Research staff, centered on two types of bills—those which rural electric systems will support and fight for, and those which must be opposed.

Sixteen different possible pieces of legislation were discussed. Some of the highlights follow:

REA LOAN FUNDS: Each January NRECA conducts a survey of rural electric systems to determine what their loans needs will be for the coming fiscal year. REA conducts a similar survey in the preceding June. The NRECA survey has proved to be the more accurate of the two, possibly because it is conducted later.

The results of the survey will determine the amount NRECA will request in new loan funds. The REA survey reportedly indicates a loan need of around $275-million.

INTEREST RATES AND PRIVATE FINANCING: A new draft of a Wall Street financing bill has been written by Benson's aides. It is on the Budget Bureau list of legislation approved by the Administration. This means it will have priority. Discussion in Administration circles indicates that legislation leading to a Farm Credit System type of bank for REA is being considered. It is doubtful that the Treasury Dept. will go along with such a bill. Something similar to Benson's Wall Street bill of last year is more probable.

There will certainly be Administration proposals to raise the REA interest rate. Administrator Hamil ha been talking about "cost of money"- but it seems likely that the Budge Bureau will demand an even highe rate. In this event a new version c last year's Capehart-Hiestand Bill wi probably be introduced. This woul raise the rate to at least 4%.

HUMPHREY-PRICE BILL: NREC is convinced that the principle of th bill is sound—that is, that the RE Administrator should have final a thority to make individual loans, ind pendent of any "review" or "recor mendation" by other officials.

Extensive hearings were held on th bill this year by both the House ar the Senate. It was favorably report by the House Government Operatio Committee. It is expected to be i troduced in both houses on the fir day of the new Congress.

TRIMBLE BILL: Hearings on th Bill were held by the House Interi Committee this year, and it will pro ably be reintroduced in the new Co gress. It deals with cost allocatio at federal dams. When a multi-pu pose dam is constructed, costs are vided among such things as navig tion, irrigation, flood control, pow etc. The question is, "How much the cost should be allocated to power If the cost allocated to power is hig this raises the cost of wholesale pow At present the Administration alloca the costs, and wholesale power co are rising. Under the Trimble I provisions, costs would be allocated the Congress. The present arran ment whereby irrigation costs are p tially subsidized by power sales wo be left untouched. The bill would a extend the pay-out period of fede projects from the present 50 years 100 years—a provision which wo help keep wholesale power rates do

The House Interior Committee, wh will consider this bill, will have f new members as a result of the el tions.

TVA SELF-FINANCING BILL: T proposal would allow TVA to sell re nue bonds to finance future power cilities. It was bitterly opposed in last Congress by power compan coal companies and certain business ganizations—the same groups that h opposed congressional appropriati for TVA.

The Senate version of this bill (K Bill) was passed in the first sessio the last Congress. The House vers (Davis-Jones Bill) died in the Ru Committee in the dying days of session. Self-financing bills are pected to be introduced in both hou on the opening day of the new C gress.

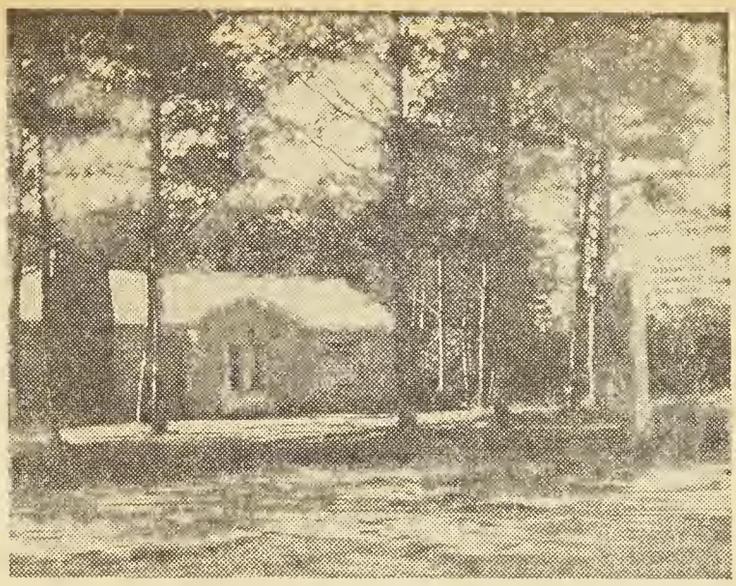
A Name To Live Up To

A Rutherford County community has a name to live up to. It's Piedmont-Pleasant Hill, and it's just as good as the name. Last month it was designated Western North Carolina's most progressive rural community of the year," an honor that brought $500 cash long with it.

Most of the 106 families of Piedmont-Pleasant Hill are embers of Rutherford Electric Membership Corporaon, which had a part in helping the community progss. The competing communities were judged on home nprovement, among other things, and Piedmont-Pleasant ill residents really "progressed electrically" last year. our new homes were built, 13 more were remodeled, 16 derwent electric wiring improvement, and 33 new mar appliances went into the homes.

The showpiece of the community, however, is its $10,-0 clubhouse, built by 94 of the 106 families in the comunity, which may set a record for getting *everybody* pitch in on a community activity.

Other entries on the black side of the ledger were: the w Pleasant Hill and West Memorial churches; reodeling of the Piedmont Church; installation of attrace mail box posts; county fair participation; and home rd beautification. Twenty-eight families added agritural sources of income, including sheep, dairy cattle, ry goats, and other livestock. In non-farming enterses, 30 families reported increases in income, with adding to their take-home pay by selling homemade fts and products.



Piedmont-Pleasant Hill's clubhouse was built with labor from 94 of the 106 families in the community. The clubhouse, and most of the community residents, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

Ross Hill is president of Piedmont-Pleasant Hill Community Club and also a member of Rutherford Electric Cooperative.

Other winners in the contest were Tracy Grove of Henderson County, second; Balsam Grove, Transylvania County, third; Beech, Buncombe County, fourth; and Harrell Hill, Mitchell County, fifth.

GRANGE BACKS RURAL ELECTRICS

oth the National and the N. C. State Grange have passed strong resolutions supporting the rural electric and rural telephone programs.

At its state convention in Elkin, the Grange passed a resolution noting:

"Our State Utility Commission has taken the position that the telephone industry in North Carolina is rapidly approaching the time when it can provide all the remaining rural telephone needs.

"We recommend that the Utilities Commission implement this position by calling for immediate and full expansion by telephone companies into rural areas." The farm organization pointed out that only one out of four North Carolina farmers have phones.

The National Grange, at its 92nd annual convention, reaffirmed "our positive endorsement of the rural electrification and telephone programs. We specifically recommend that Congress:

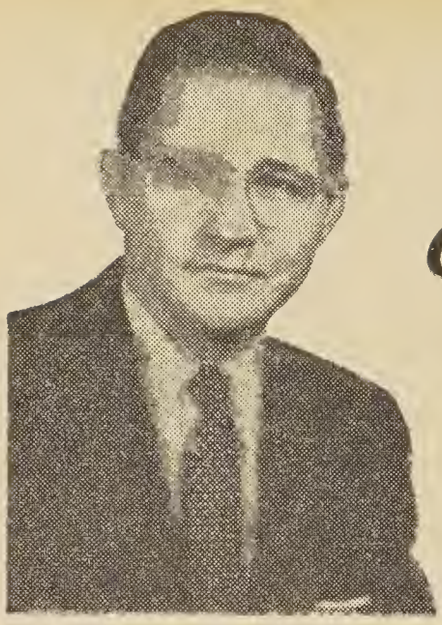
"1. Continue the present statute, set 2% interest rate on REA loans.

"2. Provide sufficient REA loan and administrative funds necessary to meet all the needs for additional borrowed capital on the part of electric and telephone cooperative borrowers.

"3. Enact legislation to restore to the REA administrator full independence of action and authority in passing on

(Continued on Page 12)

"While you were in the kitchen someone started a discussion on how to keep peace in the world."



In the OPINION of

WILLIAM C. FRIDAY
President,
University of North Carolina

NO DOLLAR TAG CAN BE ATTACHED TO SERVICES OF UNC EXTENSION DIVISION

Since 1910, American State University Extension Divisions have made significant contributions to their off-campus constituencies through the promotion of educational ideas and programs. The services of the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill since its organization in 1912-13 are typical and illustrative.

The first service of this organization was through the lending of books from the University Library to teachers, high school debaters, members of women's clubs, and school and community dramatic clubs. The service to teachers supplemented the work of the Summer School and the School of education and led to the establishment of local classes and correspondence courses throughout the State which, in 1957-58, enrolled 1,544 and 1,240 teachers, respectively.

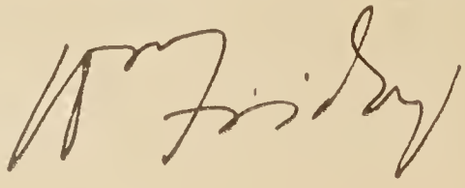
Its service to members of women's clubs and high school students spotlighted the State's great need for public and school libraries for adult education and formal instruction. In 1957-58, North Carolina public libraries received operating income from local, state, and federal sources of $2,819,713, and possessed 3,343,289 volumes. The estimated totals for school libraries were $1,570,000, not including salaries, and 5,855,000 volumes.

The service to dramatic clubs paralleled the development of the University's Dramatic Art Department and the nationally-known Carolina Playmakers and has contributed directly or indirectly to the production of the dramatic symphonies—The Lost Colony, Unto These Hills, and Horn in the West—which annually attract thousands of tourists to North Carolina.

Its second type of assistance has been the promotion of institutes and conferences for North Carolina organizations of business executives, editors, school officials, bankers, English teachers, adult education leaders, secretaries of chambers of commerce, social workers, and other lay and professional workers. In 1957-58, 79 such groups brought 8,919 of their members to the campus.

Three of the most distinctive ideas the Division has promoted have been: improvement of community life through local three-day meetings in every county in December, 1914; consideration of health and social welfare problems in three State and County Conferences in 1915-17, influencing the enactment of needed legislation in these fields; and provision of good roads through five state-wide Good Roads Institutes, 1915-19, leading to a $50,000,000 bond issue in 1921.

On such services as these, no dollar tag can be placed. They are beyond price. They promote state and national understanding, and are fundamental to the formation of enlightened public opinion upon which the survival of democracy depends.



MAIL BOX

(Continued from Page 4)

grew up with black iron pots a many other heavy farm jobs. I alwa have loved the farm and outdoor li Now that I am old and not too stron I'm always delighted to learn ne things to make my work easier.

Mrs. A. W. Ferabee
Mocksville, Rt. 2

Telephone Ad

I have in front of me, opened the inside front cover, the Novemb edition of the *Carolina Farmer.*

This advertisement is a fine p sentation of one of our basic pro lems. You and your publication a to be commended for this treatm of the problem and your assistan to the telephone cooperatives throu out the state, and I wish to expr my sincere appreciation.

John R. Perdue, Manager
Cumberland Sampson
Telephone Membership Co
Clinton

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Nationally known Dairy and Health thorities say: Clipping prevents dirt a mulation—the chief source of sedim Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, duce more desirable milk with low bact count, less sediment. Overall clipping h control lice infestation. For best results Clipmaster animal clipper. Preferred fo size, ease of handling and lasting durabil No. 51, $49.95. (Colorado & West, $50.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
Dept. 168, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Chicago 50, Ill.
®Sunbeam, Stewart, Clipmaster

BRIEF

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

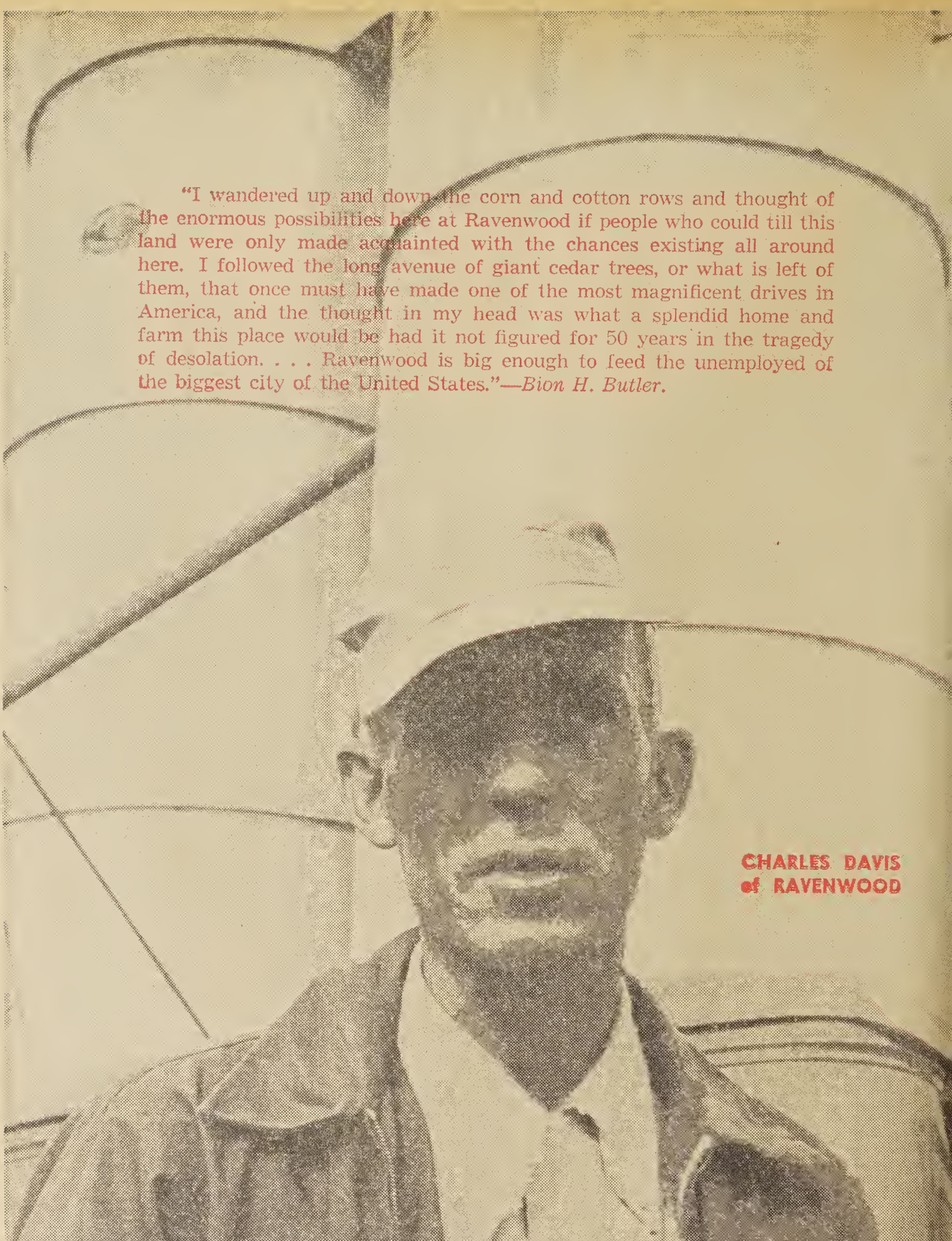
The Carolina Farmer retracts and apologizes for allegations in its October issue (Page 4) that Thermal Belt Telephone Company of Tryon had been "accused of welching on a promise that enabled it to obtain a million-dollar loan from REA" and that Thermal Belt "hadn't been honest with the rural people whose help it sought in obtaining the loan." The report was an outgrowth of a letter from Mason L. Merrill to National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. NRECA issued a news story based on a misinterpretation of Merrill's letter, and Carolina Farmer repeated the error.

MERRILL, A RESIDENT OF MILL SPRING in Polk County, sought NRECA's help in getting service for his community. He claimed that Thermal Belt had enlisted the aid of the Mill Spring Ruritan Club in signing up phone subscribers, promising that Mill Spring would constitute the base for rates in the area if the sign-up warranted 60 pairs of lines. The campaign resulted in a sign-up of 223 subscribers for one-, two-, or eight-party service, for an aggregate of 81 pairs of lines. Later the company declared that establishment of an isolated base rate area was not feasible, cancelled applications, and invited new applications based on service (and mileage charge) from Columbus, five miles away.

THE NEWS RELEASE carried by the Carolina Farmer erred in stating that the sign-up campaign occured "prior to the loan." In fact, the sign-up was conducted after the REA loan was approved. A misreading by our Washington correspondent of the time element in the Merrill letter prompted our conclusion that the company had obtained the loan on the basis of an alleged promise to Mill Spring residents and then had not kept the promise. The conclusion is in error, and the Carolina Farmer retracts it and sincerely apologizes to Thermal Belt Telephone Company.

THE COMPANY DENIES that it promised to establish a central office in the Mill Spring area at any time, claiming that the sign-up by the Ruritan Club and the company was conducted as a survey to determine the economic feasibility of establishing a rate area based on a Mill Spring exchange. The company found such a rate area "unfeasible," and Mill Spring phone users must pay a mileage charge from Columbus for one-, two-, or four-party service. In October Merrill appealed to the N. C. Utilities Commission for help in getting better service, but a meeting with company and Utility Commission representatives bore no fruit.

THERE IS NO QUESTION but what Thermal Belt has lived up to the terms of the REA loan. David Hamil, REA administrator, in a letter to Merrill dated October 22, 1958, stated that the loan to Thermal Belt was based on a system design "developed by the borrower's consulting engineer with the objective of establishing the most economical system possible," and that it "provided that the Mill Spring area would be served on rural circuits from the Columbus exchange." Without hedging one whit on the apology we clearly owe Thermal Belt, Carolina Farmer feels that the experience of Mill Spring residents does demonstrate the fallacy of granting government loans to commercial companies for the purpose of bringing adequate telephone service to rural areas. Joe Jenness, assistant general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, sized up the situation this way: "They (a commercial utility and a co-op) are two different kinds of organiaztions developed to carry out some goals which are foreign to each other, and the lesson that Thermal Belt proves is that the government can supply a million dollars of capital at low cost and still the folks around Mill Spring are not getting any better service than was already available."



"I wandered up and down the corn and cotton rows and thought of the enormous possibilities here at Ravenwood if people who could till this land were only made acquainted with the chances existing all around here. I followed the long avenue of giant cedar trees, or what is left of them, that once must have made one of the most magnificent drives in America, and the thought in my head was what a splendid home and farm this place would be had it not figured for 50 years in the tragedy of desolation. . . . Ravenwood is big enough to feed the unemployed of the biggest city of the United States."—*Bion H. Butler.*

CHARLES DAVIS
of RAVENWOOD

RAVENWOOD

Speight and Davis bought this famous plantation with but one idea: to let it go to seed!

BION H. Butler wrote the words that appear on the opposite page in a phamphlet called, "The tory of Ravenwood" around 1911. A ournalist who had roved the world, Butler first saw Ravenwood from a ain. It was no palatial home that verwhelmed him—(*it* had long before isappeared). It was sheer size and the bvious fertility of the level fields of e Jones County plantation near Pol-ksville. One line of the Ravenwood roperty ran for nine miles! The whole state was an inconceivable 18,000 res in an unbroken tract.

The casual researcher is hard put to stablish anything definite, or even gendary, about Ravenwood's history, robably because there's no archi-ctural relic to keep alive memories past splendor. It seems certain that rt of it was obtained from Baron de raffenreidt in the early 1700's. Butler rote that Thomas Pollock, the Pro-ietary Governor in 1712-14 and 1722, ought de Graffenreidt's original grant, d George Pollock later added 9,000 res to the purchase. The Pollocks uilt a magnificent mansion, and a all city of quarters for their slaves. tler claims that the Pollocks owned many slaves that they found it too ublesome to count them.

A large part of the original Raven-od is in forest, owned by a lumber mpany, but 1,500 acres, including the e of the Pollock's home, has been urned to agricultural production, but a special kind. When Butler wrote t Ravenwood "is big enough to feed e unemployed of the biggest city of United States," he was prophetic. right, but even he underestimated possibilities.

n the hands of two 20th Century nters, Charles L. Davis and Brant-Speight, its yields, replanted, could oduce enough to feed the unemployed the nation, although that isn't what owners have in mind. Ravenwood now a certified seed farm, and its duction is marketed under the ne, "Speight's Seeds."

Where historic Ravenwood was over-elming in size and labor force, the Speight-Davis operation is a model of efficiency. It is located on the lines of Jones-Onslow Electric Membership Corporation, of Jacksonville, and a large part of the handling of seed is done by electric-powered equipment. Davis, who lives on the farm and manages it, tried gasoline motors for awhile, but found that they required too much service.

The plantation regularly employs five or six workers—at peak periods, 40. While all operations are aimed at production of certified seed, Davis allows nothing to be wasted if he can help it. He has 70 head of Angus and 200 to 300 hogs which follow the pickers and combines. "From about Thanksgiving until March, we don't have to feed them. They get it out of the field," he explained.

BOUGHT IN 1948

Davis and Speight acquired Ravenwood in 1948 from the heirs of four men who bought it in 1912 as an investment. The Speight-Davis merger was the extension of a college friendship into a business arrangement.

The two men were classmates ('35) at State College, and had been on a championship crop judging team together. After graduation, Speight went into the seed-producing business at Winterville, which is headquarters for Speight Seeds. Davis, who has "always been interested in seed," followed a varied career which never took him from his interest. He went to work for the Extension Service, returned to State to get his Master's Degree in corn breeding, taught in the college's crops department, and then went to Coker Seed Company at Hartsville, S. C., where he started its corn breeding program. After that he returned to the family farm at Conway, S. C., where he carried out corn breeding research on the side.

He was in the retail seed business at Conway when he received a telephone call from his old classmate, inquiring if he were interested in joining him in starting a seed farm at Ravenwood. "I didn't like inside work, and I was up here in a week," Davis recalled. For Mrs. Davis, it was almost like returning home. She's a native of Vanceboro, just 30 miles away.

At present, there are 600 acres of land (all in one level tract) under cultivation. The seed crops are corn, soybeans, tobacco, and, at times, oats and lespedeza. Because these crops don't compete with each other for labor, they are ideally suited for an efficient operation.

Davis is by training and inclination a plant breeder, and corn is the star in his eye. "If you ever get a taste of plant breeding, you can't get away from it," he reported. When Davis explains it, one can understand his devotion to the work. It's like looking for any goal that is difficult to obtain. You keep trying until you find what you're looking for.

Davis's goal is a corn variety that will withstand the high winds of Eastern North Carolina, and will also produce a good yield. You have but to look at the Ravenwood fields this year to understand why. Hurricane Helene had bent and twisted a record-breaking yield into a jungle that will be difficult, if possible, to harvest.

Fred Harman, manager of Jones-Onslow Electric Co-op, who was visiting Davis, commented that the hurricanes of the past several years had made "farming more of an adventure than a business."

FIRST A HOBBY

When Davis first came to Ravenwood, he restricted his corn breeding work to a hobby, but some of the breeding material looked so good that he went into it more seriously. He and Speight acquired a farm in Florida which, coupled with work at Ravenwood, allows them to produce two generations of breeding material a year, and cut in half the eight years it would normally take to get into production with a new, tested hybrid.

Improving seed isn't an absolute thing, and while Davis gets closer to his ideal all the time, he isn't satisfied.

(Continued Next Page)

(Continued from Page 11)

Last year the company released "Speight's D-4," which Davis modestly claimed "has some of the things I want, but not everything. It won't hurt anybody," he added.

Ravenwood has 400 acres in corn, enough to plant 80,000 acres with certified seed, and Davis has no doubt about the value of planting *certifiçd* seed.

"A farmer can't drive 40 miles, pay 50c less for seed that will lower his yield, and stay ahead of the game," he declared. "Still, many of them do it." Seed business isn't just a business to Davis. "There's some satisfaction in knowing that if you sell a fellow a bushel of corn, he's better off for having bought it," he explained.

The present squire of Ravenwood, who hopes to build a new home not far from the original mansion, has served his neighboring farmers in many capacities. He is vice president of the State Soil Conservation District Supervisors, chairman of the Lower Neuse River Soil Conservation District, and an ex-county commissioner and ex-member of the State College Agricultural Foundation.

But he doesn't get far away from his seed work. The father of two boys and a girl, Davis readily admits, "I know corn better than my kids."

Thought by some to have been the largest plantation in North Carolina, Ravenwood once required the labor of hundreds of slaves. Charles Davis does the job with five or six workers usually, but even at peak periods with no more than 40. Davis talks with Fred Harman (right), manager of Jones - Onslow Electric Membership Corporation which supplies the power to do much of the work at Ravenwood. They stand in a road bed that separate 600 acres of fertile, level field devoted to producing certified seed.

Grange Backs Rural Electrics

(Continued from Page 7)

the need for loans and determining the feasibility of loans.

"4. Safeguard the right and provide sufficient loan funds for the construction of generating and transmission facilities by REA cooperatives where necessary or desirable and economic feasibility is established.

The Grange also endorsed proposed TVA self-financing legislation "to avert a threatened power shortage within its present service area."

Monuments—Markers—Direct to you
Satisfaction or money back—Lowest Prices—Freight Paid. **Free Catalog.**
Rockdale Monument Co., Dept. 10, Joliet, Ill.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman — and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

OUTLETITIS

One disease common among childre is "outletitis" or the temptation stick a bobby pin or some other foreig object into an open outlet. They do n think of the danger that may be awa ing them so the parent must supply preventive measure.

One good preventive is to fill all op outlets with extra lamp plugs. Rou plastic plugs are best because they a hard to grasp and pull out. These plu may be purchased at the dime store.

Before putting the plugs in, fill t wire holes in them with putty or small wooden dowel. For outlets th are used occasionally, attach the plu to the outlets with a string so th won't be lost.

Red Button

A washing machine motor is p tected from overheating by a gadg called a thermal breaker. This break turns the motor off when it reaches temperature that is too high.

Sometimes a washer stops runni because the breaker has tripped. reset the breaker, turn the machi off, unload it, and reset the break The breaker is reset by pushing in red button that is located either on t back of the washer or on the wash motor. If resetting the breaker does t correct your trouble, call your app ance service man.

Shocking Light

Nothing is more disturbing than b get shocked while changing the b in a lighting fixture. The cause such a shock may be either that switch isn't turned off or the fixture wired badly.

Turn off the switch before attempt to change a bulb. If you get shoc even though the switch is in the position, call your electrician and h him check the lighting circuit for a connection.

Sometimes it's necessary to mak bulb change before the electrician check the circuit. In such cases, t the power off at your main switch before proceeding.

HOW TO

Make an Electric Brooder

The brooding of chicks, using electric heating cable embedded in a concrete slab to provide the heat, is apidly gaining in popularity among oultry producers.

James L. Cox, agricultural engineer ith the Arkansas State Electric Cooperative, Inc., has designed such a rooder with a heat-conserving hover f economical insulation board.

You'll find it's easy to make the rooder and insulating hover. You'll lso get acquainted, if you haven't alady, with an ideal low-cost material r many farm needs—insulation board which is especially suitable for hog nd chicken houses because it provides nportant weather protection.

Brooder Size

Cox says the most popular size of ab brooder among commercial procers of broilers is 80 square feet ither 8x10 or 5x16) with a 1,000-chick apacity. This size brooder uses two ngths of 120-foot heating cable each rated 230 volts and 800 watts, five bags of portland cement and three bags of vermiculite.

For 500 chicks, you'll need a 40-square-foot slab and proportionately less heating cable—two 60-foot lengths each rated 115 volts and 400 watts or one 120-foot length rated 230 volts and 800 watts. For 250 chicks, make a 20-square-foot slab and use one 60-foot length of 400-watt cable. The amount of cement and vermiculite required for the smaller brooders also is proportionately less.

This brooder was designed for use in the South. Anyone desiring to construct one in colder climates would need to install additional heating cable wattage.

Constructing the Brooder

The form for constructing the brooder can be made of either 2"x8" or 1"x8" boards. You may want to excavate so that four or five inches of the form is below the surface, or you can leave all eight inches above the floor. Building the form above the surface of the broiler house floor will permit litter to build up to a greater depth before it covers the brooder slab surface.

After constructing the form, place a four-inch layer of cinders or gravel in the bottom of the form to insure good drainage under the slab. Level and tamp this layer, then lay moisture-proof felt paper on it with the joints overlapped and sealed.

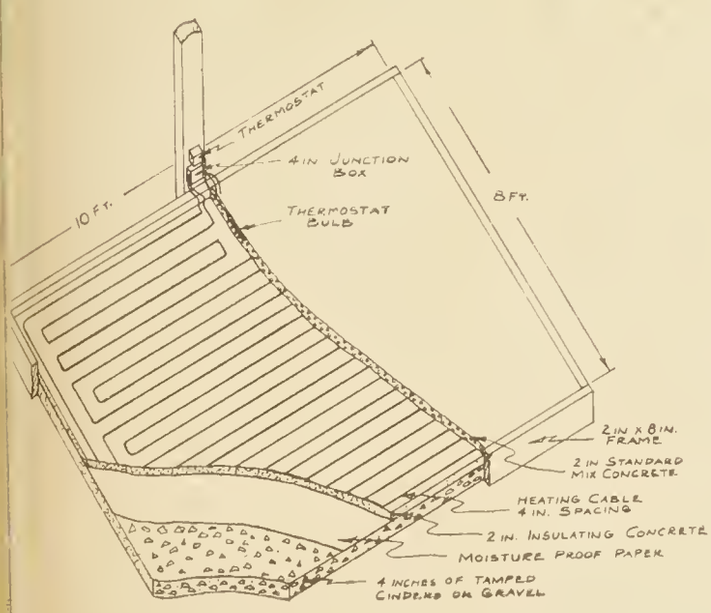
Place a two-inch layer of insulating type concrete over the felt paper. This type of concrete is made by mixing one bag of cement to one and a half bags of vermiculite. No other ingredient is added except water. This layer should be allowed to dry thoroughly (24 to 48 hours). Then you're ready to lay the heating cable.

Heating cable is easy to bend, but don't kink it or you'll break the insulation and the electrical wire.

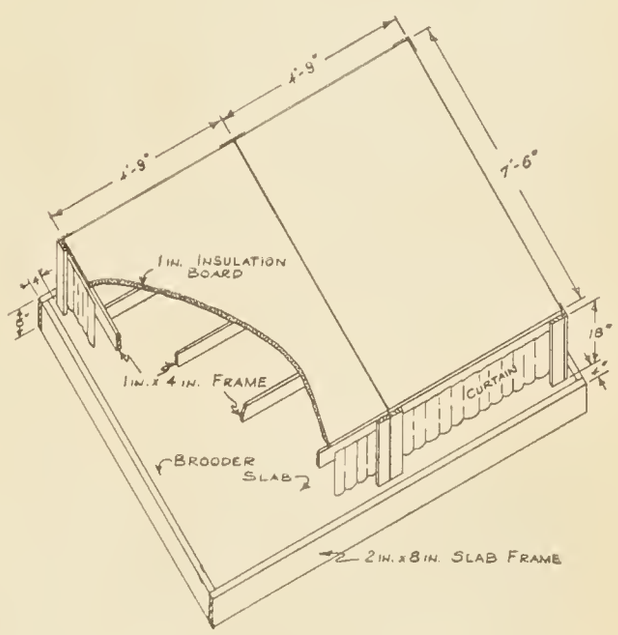
When you place the heating cable on the layer of insulating concrete, the

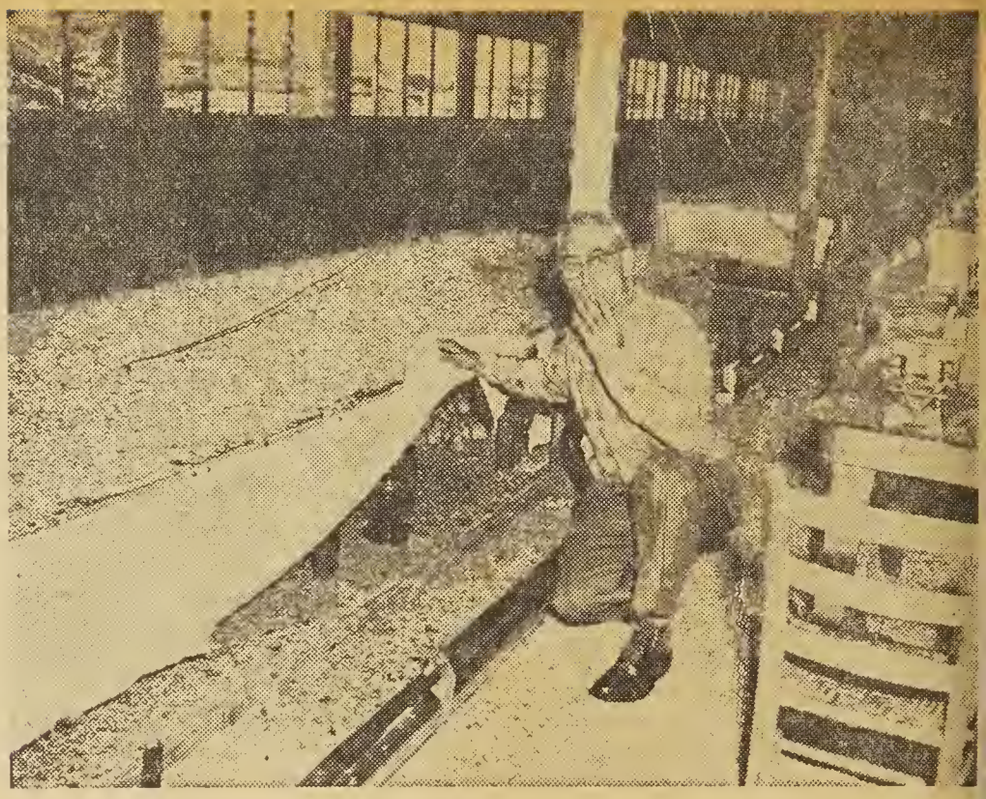
(Continued Next Page)

rawing shows construction of electric slab type brooder r 1,000 chicks. Heating cable warms top 2 inches of ncrete, which in turn radiates heat to warm the chicks. ermostat bulb imbedded in concrete activates thermostat switch to maintain desired temperature level.



Hover for slab brooder has heat-saving roof of insulation board. You can make hover in two sections (as shown here) for ease of handling, or in just one. A layer of litter on top helps to further cut heat loss.





This electric slab type brooder with insulation board hover is in 10,000-bird capacity house of Doyle O'Neal, Cleveland, Ark. Five weeks of electric brooding and lighting for 10,000 chicks starting Nov. 5, 1957, cost a total of $61.50. In another broiler house with flame-type brooding, O'Neal's fuel bill for brooding only 6,000 chicks for just three weeks during the same period was $72!

(Continued from Page 13)

cable should loop back and forth over the slab with a uniform spacing of about four inches between strands. The strands must never touch one another.

Take care that the ends of the cable, when finished, are side by side. Leave about 12 inches of the cable ends out of the slab for making the necessary electrical connections. These connections are made in a four-inch junction box with cover plate and bulb-type thermostat mounted about six inches above the top surface of the slab brooder on a post located at the center side of the slab.

After this is done, the top two-inch layer of concrete is ready to be poured. Make this layer of standard mix concrete (one part cement to two parts sand and three parts small gravel).

Before this layer sets, press the bulb and capillary tube of the thermostat into the top inch of the concrete.

Never allow the tube or bulb to touch the heating cable. The thermostat bulb should be placed as near the center of the brooder slab as the length of capillary tube will permit.

Wiring

Don't use less than No. 12 wire. Each brooder should be on an individual circuit and fused separately so that if trouble occurs in one brooder and a fuse blows, the other brooders will continue to operate.

If you install 120-foot lengths of heating cable, provide a 230-volt circuit. A 115-volt circuit will be sufficient where 60-foot cable is used. You will find it convenient to install a 115-volt duplex receptacle on the post or nearby wall to plug in the attraction light for the insulation board hover.

The ends of the heating cable may be connected directly to the circuit wires or connected to a plug which can be plugged into a duplex receptacle.

Hover Construction

You can easily and inexpensively construct the hover by using one-inch-thick insulation board for the ceiling and 1"x4" wood strips for the framework and legs.

Tack a canvas brooder curtain around the outer sides of the hover with the lower edge of the canvas left two or three inches above the surface of the concrete slab. Aluminum paint on the underside of the insulation board ceiling and framework will help conserve heat by reflecting it downward.

For ease in handling, the hover for the 1,000-chick capacity brooder can be made in two sections. A rope or chain fastened to the hover and run over a pulley secured to the rafters will permit the easy raising of the hover above the slab for cleaning and getting it out of the way when the brooding period is completed.

Construct the hover of such size that a three-inch-wide strip of heated concrete slab will be left uncovered on all sides. This heated strip will prevent moisture condensation at the outer edges of the hover, and it's an ideal location for feeders and waterers during the early brooding period.

A 115-volt lamp receptacle should b installed in the hover for the attra tion light. A 6-to-8-foot length of ru ber-insulated extension cord with plug connected to one end and to t lamp receptacle at the other will pr vide a convenient method of installi the attraction light. This light can th be plugged into a convenience outl mounted on a nearby wall or post wh needed.

Brooder Management

Turn on the heat about 12 hours b fore the chicks arrive to bring the te perature up to the desired level—85 90 degrees on the slab surface. Aft the first week this can be lowere Generally a four-to-five-degree tempe ture drop per week is enough until minimum of 70 degrees is reached.

Watch the chicks to determine wh temperature is best. If the birds a crowding, they probably need mo heat. Keep the slab free of droppir and litter by sweeping it once or tw a week.

The concrete slab will store heat, a the insulation board hover will h confine the warmth, so a power fail of five to 10 hours will not usua cause the hover temperature to rea a dangerous level, Cox reported.

He said records of the slab meth of brooding show amazingly low oper ing costs. The kilowatt hour consu tion per bird per brooding during win brooding periods has varied from 2 kwh to 1 kwh, the Arkansas agri tural engineer said.

WHAT TO PAY FOR A PIG

The price a farmer can afford to pay for feeder pigs depends on the value of the finished hogs, cost of raising them, and death loss, USDA agricultural economists point out. This guide is based on a cooperative study by ARS and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

To determine the finished value, a farmer first estimates the price at the time he will sell the hogs, and their probable weight. For example, if Mr. Jones wants to buy 35-pound feeder pigs in late May to sell in October, he may estimate the weight at 225, the price at $16. The weight is based on experience with rate of gain, and the price is a forecast. His expected income or net value at the farm is 225 pounds times $16 per hundredweight, or $36.

Probable costs should be estimated next. Figures vary from year to year and farm to farm. But experimental results show the average Midwestern farmer uses 350 pounds of corn and 50 pounds of protein supplement to add 100 pounds weight. This would be a total of 665 pounds (about 12 bushels) of corn and 100 pounds of supplement to increase Mr. Jones' 35-pounders to 200 pounds.

With corn at $1.15, the cost for 12 bushels would be $13.80. And with supplement at $5 a hundredweight, total cost would be $18.80.

Feed is the largest cost item, but labor, shelter, equipment, interest, and veterinary count, too. Usually, these amount to one-fifth of the feed cost. This is $3.76, bringing total production costs to $22.56.

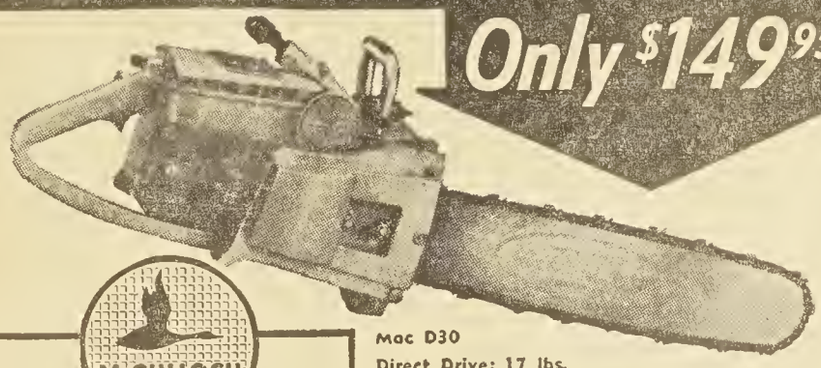
Difference between income and total cost is the first estimate of the price a farmer can afford to pay for a feeder pig. This is $13.44.

But this figure should be adjusted for death loss. Probable survival rate is multiplied by the margin over cost per pig. Mr. Jones expects a death rate of 5 percent, or a survival rate of 95 percent. This is based on his own records. Multiplying margin per pig ($13.44) by .95 gives price per pig: $12.77.

If Mr. Jones pays this price for a feeder pig, he can expect to get market price for his feed and average wages for his labor, and to cover all his costs for shelter, equipment, and other items. When a pig may be purchased for less than $12.77, the difference constitutes profit.

This Month
149,248
rural North Carolina families
will read the Carolina Farmer

A REAL McCULLOCH
Only $149.95



Mac D30
Direct Drive; 17 lbs.

McCULLOCH

More Powerful than Ever!

A McCulloch Saw for Every Purpose!

MAC D30 — Direct Drive, Wt. 17 lbs. Full 3.5 H. P.

MAC 35A—Gear Drive, Wt. 19 lbs. Powerful 3 H. P.

SUPER 44A — Direct Drive, 7 H. P.—19 lbs. New muffler—37% noise reduction.

SUPER 55A — Gear Drive, Wt. 23 lbs., 7 H. P. 37% noise reduction with new muffler.

D36 — big brother to the amazing MAC D30.

MODEL 99 — world's finest 2-man saw.

Professional Quality ...at a new low price!

Only the leader could do it—a professional quality chain saw especially for the farm, starting at only $149.95. It's the all-new McCULLOCH Mac D30, weighs only 17 lbs., ideal for cutting sawlogs, pulpwood, firewood; for clearing land, pruning, limbing. And it has the exclusive LUBRI-MAC feature that automatically oils, without an oil tank. See this "light-touch" Direct Drive beauty, now!

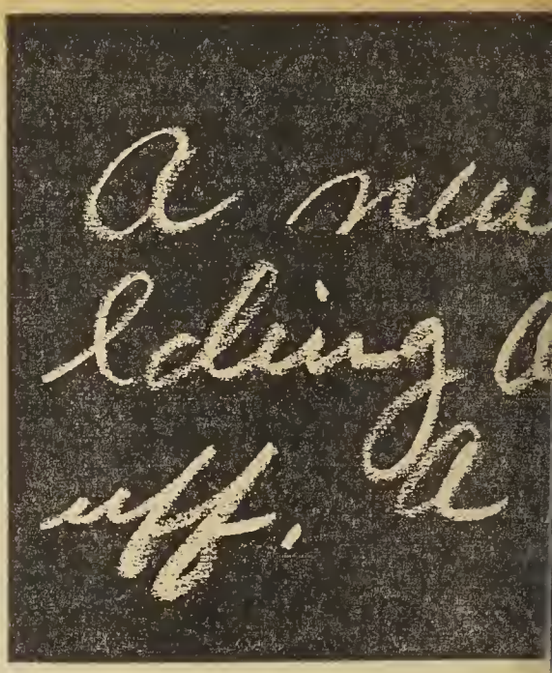
WORLD LEADERSHIP

The power is UP . . . and the noise is DOWN in the new 1959 McCULLOCH chain saws . . . many new—many improved features, from the world's most popular gear drive Mac 35A to the world's leader in brute capacity, Model 99. Your local McCULLOCH dealer wants to demonstrate just the model you need. See him now!

Write for free chain saw booklet!

CAROLINA CHAIN SAW & EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
"Distributors for the Carolinas"
118 N. MORGAN ST. SHELBY, NORTH CAROLINA

Study at N. Rowan is tailored to fit the needs of students, the area, the times. Fred Brown instructs group of students in driving and maintaining automobile.



Dr. Herbert Wey directed curriculum stu for N. Rowan. He is an expert on t subject, having done research in the fie in Indiana, Florida, North Carolina.

The handwriting on the wall told North Rowan it needed a new course of study

By JOHN COREY

DO RURAL schools ready farm boys and girls for college?

A few years ago the general answer would have been "no." The reason being there were too many schools of the one- to two-room variety which, despite excellent school masters and ma'ams, could not offer the advantages of larger institutions such as science laboratories, libraries and skilled teachers in languages and technical subjects.

As a result, hundreds of small schools consolidated into large plants with modern facilities and well-trained faculties. Distances naturally increased from home to school, but the State cared for this by furnishing free bus transportation.

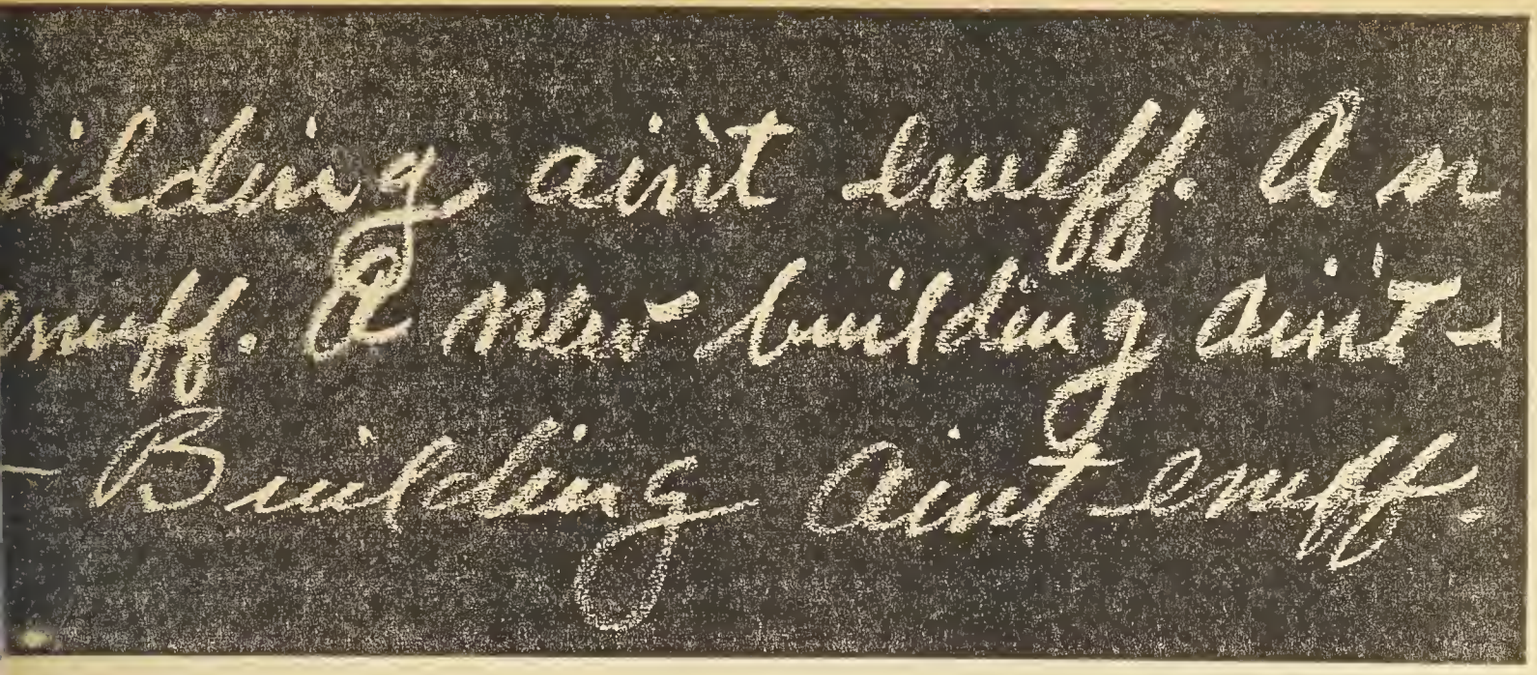
The consolidates now dot Carolina from mountains to sea. Many are beautiful examples of the best in architectural design. Some beam such modernity that classrooms and desks are painted bright circus colors to make the kids feel gay.

Yet high numbers of rural youth coming out of them still flunk college entrance exams, states Dr. Herbert Wey, former Dean of the Graduate School, Appalachian State Teachers College, now education professor at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., and an authoritative and exte sive writer on educational subjects.

The reason: Pupils move into t new large buildings but get the sar old courses of study.

Modern plants are important but i the curriculum that's most importa says Dr. Wey, who has studied curric lums for years in Indiana, North Ca lina and Florida. Curriculum, mea ing the courses of study offered by school, makes the student. To ke pace with the modern, ever-changi needs of young people, the curricul like old school buildings, must under overhauling and revision.

For example, more rural stude



New curriculum was result of work of both educators and laymen. Principal . H. Steelman (center) discusses course development with a train conductor, nd the wives of a doctor, fireman, and baker; 318 parents helped in the 1½-year study.

Patricia Kluttz and Barbara Camp like the new, planned curriculum as much as their million-dollar, modern building.

an ever, whether they stay on the arm or not, want to attend college. hey should be offered courses groom- ng them specifically for this purpose hich would include courses like Latin nd advanced mathematics, according Dr. Wey.

On the other hand, Dr. Wey thinks at students not interested in college ouldn't be overly burdened with ese types of study. They should be chooled more in general mathematics nd mechanics, knowledge of which is s important to successful farming as dustrial work.

And, then again, the fact that a youth tends a rural school doesn't neces- arily mean that he wants to be a rmer. Some schools assume as much vocational agriculture is a required urse for boys in many of them. If a youngster knows he won't go into agriculture, his time can be spent better in other study.

Charles C. Erwin, Superintendent of Rowan County Schools, and J. F. McKnight, chairman of the county education board, recognized the acute problem and did something about it.

Last fall 500 North Rowan County high schoolers moved into the ultra-modern, million-dollar consolidated North Rowan High School at Spencer. To make sure the building ranks among the best in modernity, Architect Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington brought in a national expert to do the color scheme.

When the kids arrived in September, Superintendent Erwin and the newly-elected Principal J. H. Steelman served them up a curriculum equally as up-to-date as the building. Their offering met the needs of all students—from those who want to farm, work in the near-by railroad shops at Spencer, or attend college, to those aspiring to become executives, scientists and secretaries.

There were special classes for slow readers and others needing remedial help. For the culture-hungry, the curriculum menu offered the usual band, chorus, music, art, languages and speech.

No pattern for a pre-consolidation curriculum existed at the time for Superintendent Erwin to follow. So he cut his own.

The able educator enlisted aid from 318 parents, 91 students, 97 teachers and 26 of Carolina's top education ex-

(Continued on Page 22)

CHOOSING a TOBACCO

Experiment Station offers new quality index to make the job easier

By TOM BYRD

A SUMMARY of the 1958 Official Tobacco Variety Evaluation Tests has now been completed. These are annual tests conducted by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

They are designed to test the most commonly planted flue-cured tobacco varieties and breeding lines under varying soil and climatic conditions. The results are not to be taken as official recommendations, but rather as guides to assist farmers in choosing their 1959 tobacco varieties.

For the first time, a "quality index" was used in the testing program this year. This index was developed by research workers so that they might have a guide in evaluating and comparing the quality of various tobacco varieties.

With this guide, the research workers hope that improved varieties and cultural practices can be developed which will better enable farmers to meet the demands of the market.

According to Dr. Guy L. Jones, associate professor in charge of tobacco variety evaluation, the index takes into consideration several of the physical characteristics of the leaf.

These characteristics include such things as color, size, body, texture, maturity, physical intactness and cutting quality. Each of these characteristics are scored. The total points for each variety of tobacco is then averaged. The resulting figure is the "quality index."

The index was developed by federal and state research workers, representatives of foreign and domestic manufacturers, and members of the federal grading service.

In official evaluations of 12 major tobacco varieties tested in North Carolina this year, the quality index ranged from 74 for Hicks to 66 for Dixie Bright 101.

Dr. Jones said the new index is another technique for evaluating tobacco for physical quality characteristics and may be used to supplement quality information based on government grade and price.

Results of the 1958 Official Tobacco Variety Tests Conducted by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station

VARIETY	VALUE INDEX				LEVEL OF DISEASE RESISTANCE		
	Yield (lbs.) Per Acre	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per CWT*	*Quality Index*	*Black Shank*	*Bacterial Wilt*	*Fusarium Wilt*
DB 101	1916	1026	53.25	66.0	Low	High	High
402	1877	1003	53.15	68.1	Susceptible	Susceptible	Susceptible
Hicks	1929	1108	57.24	74.3	Susceptible	Susceptible	Low
Coker 187	1929	1039	53.23	72.5	High	High	Low
Bell 15	1973	1149	57.87	72.6	Susceptible	Susceptible	Low
Vesta 5	1980	1073	53.79	69.1	Low	Susceptible	Susceptible
McNair 121	1922	1010	52.11	69.3	High	High	High
Coker 187-Hicks	2182	1161	52.77	66.1	High	High	Maderate
Coker 156	1768	974	54.79	71.2	High	Susceptible	Susceptible
Reams 51	1986	1086	54.22	70.4	Low	High	High
Bell 16	1910	1015	52.97	66.1	Maderate	Low	Moderate
NC 73	1902	1015	53.00	71.3	High	Susceptible	Moderate

These are the results of the 1958 Official Tobacco Variety Evaluation Tests conducted by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. The quality index (fourth column) is used for the first time this year. It was obtained by scoring each tobacco variety on the basis of color, size, body, texture, maturity, physical intactness and curing quality

"If domestic and export markets are to be maintained and expanded, practices that will improve tobacco quality must be fully utilized by growers," Dr. Jones said.

Varieties differ in quality, he added. Some varieties tend to produce more desirable domestic-type tobacco, while others are more suitable for the export trade, and still other varieties may not be suitable for either.

"Care should be exercised in choosing varieties, if the quality of the North Carolina tobacco crop is to be maintained and improved," Dr. Jones emphasized.

"In general," he continued, "higher yielding varieties in recent years have not produced the best quality tobacco. And many potentially good quality varieties have not been planted because of their moderate to low yield."

The Tobacco Variety Evaluation Program consists of two phases. One phase consists of testing varieties on five research stations around the state. The second phase consists of studying different varieties and advanced breeding lines under farm conditions.

Tobacco companies also obtain samples of the cured leaf for study in their laboratories. This year the American Tobacco Co., Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., the Imperial Tobacco Co., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Philip Morris, Inc., R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and P. Lorrilard participated in the leaf appraisal and laboratory testing.

Three new varieties were evaluated under the testing program this year for the first time. They were NC 73, Reams 51 and Bell 16.

All these new varieties fell within the moderate-yielding category. They also appeared to be in the acceptable range of nicotine, sugar and nitrogen.

Of all the varieties tested this year, Hicks ranked highest on the quality index. Next were Bell 15, Coker 187, NC 73 and Coker 156. Dixie Bright 101 and Coker 187-Hicks were on the low end of the quality scale.

Most varieties were intermediate in maturity. However, Hicks and Bell 15 were early flowering, while Dixie Bright 101 and Coker 187-Hicks were later maturing.

Dixie Bright 101, Hicks, Bell 15 and Coker 187-Hicks produced the most suckers per plant, while Coker 187 and NC 73 produced the least. Dixie Bright 101, Reams 51 and Coker 187-Hicks produced the most ground suckers.

Coker 156 had the highest nicotine content—ranging around 3.3 per cent—while Coker 187-Hicks had the lowest. None of the varieties tested were below the normally accepted nicotine range.

What Happens To Corn, Now?

The results of the recent corn referendum are not expected to have much affect on corn production in North Carolina in 1959.

That's the opinion of Everett Nichols, grain marketing specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.

Nichols does expect slightly lower prices next year in the commercial corn producing counties of the state, due to the voting out of acreage quotas.

Non-Commercial Benefit

Corn which was supported in the commercial counties this year at $1.49 per bushel will be supported at about $1.28 next year. The non-commercial counties of the state will actually have higher supports next year.

In 1958, corn in these counties was supported at $1.12 per bushel. In 1959 farmers in the former non-commercial counties will have the same support prices as everyone else—$1.28 per bushel.

Under the new program, which goes into effect in 1959, corn is supported at either the average national price paid for the three preceeding crops, or 65 per cent of parity, whichever happens to be higher.

This means that price supports will be adjusted each year. Nichols believes that by 1960 downward adjustments in prices will cause corn supports to be at the 65 per cent of parity level.

Tar Heels Out of Step

Tar Heel farmers voted two-to-one to keep acreage quotas. The national vote, however, was overwhelmingly against controls.

While North Carolina farmers are not expected to increase their corn acreages significantly next year, Nichols said that mid-western growers do plan some increases.

"They have the land and machinery to expand production," Nichols said. "Due to our small farms, we can't expand corn acreages very rapidly."

Larger supplies of mid-western corn are not expected to have much affect on the North Carolina corn market. Freight costs will probably keep the corn from moving into the state.

It now costs from 56 to 84 cents per bushel to ship corn from north central and mid-western states to North Carolina.

Nichols does feel, however, that cheaper transportation may be found in the future, and North Carolina corn will face competition.

For example, the St. Lawrence Seaway, which is now under construction, would permit mid-western growers to ship corn to the state by water, which would greatly reduce freight rates.

If this occurs. Nichols believes Tar Heel farmers will have to learn to produce corn more efficiently and at lower cost.

Grain on the Move

For the past several years, there has been about a 3.5 per cent annual increase in grain production in the state. As tobacco and cotton allotments shrink, more land is planted in grain.

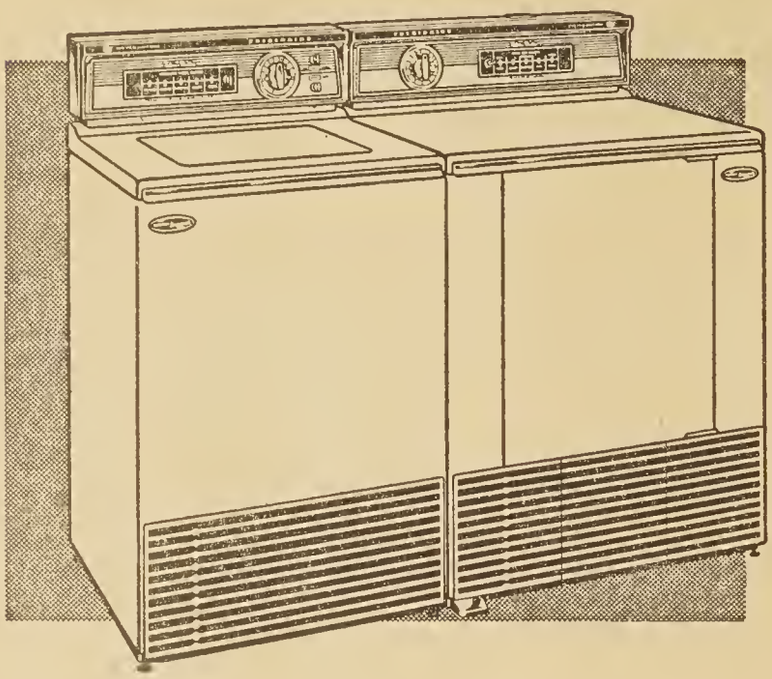
The number of farms in the state is declining. This means that the average farm is increasing in size, and that land is less likely to be a limiting factor in future grain production.

The increased number of broilers and livestock has created a greater demand for feed. And with increasing opportunities for off-farm employment, there is a steady reduction in the amount of labor available to the farmer. This accelerates the planting of crops, such as grain, which requires less labor.

Corn represents 74 per cent of North Carolina's grain production. Some corn is grown in every county of the state, although the most acres are planted in Eastern North Carolina.

Nichols expects the storing of corn to continue to be profitable in the future, as it has been in the past.

THIS 1959 FRIGIDAIRE LAUNDRY PAIR GIVES YOU THE MOST AUTOMATIC WASHDAYS EVER



PATENTED **3 RING "PUMP" AGITATOR**

BATHES deep dirt out WITHOUT BEATING

- NO BEATING!
- NO HARSH RUBBING!
- NO LINT to empty . . . ever!

'59 FRIGIDAIRE WASHER
Does All This—AUTOMATICALLY!

- **Perfect Washing for any Load!** One simple setting of the dials automatically gives you the right time cycle, wash and rinse temperatures, wash and spin speeds, for *any* load!
- **Automatic Bleaching . . . and Dyeing!** Bleach, dye, or detergent, liquid or powder, your Frigidaire washer distributes it underwater, safely, evenly . . . automatically!
- **Automatic Pre-Wash Soak Cycle!** Perfect for diapers . . . easiest way yet to wash woolens!

*Based on identical tests, under controlled laboratory conditions, of 6 leading automatic washers including 3 with special wash & wear cycle. Reports No. 40996 and 40996-A, dated May 6 and June 11, 1958.

'59 FRIGIDAIRE Electric Dryer
Dries All Fabrics Just Right . . .
AUTOMATICALLY!

- **Automatic Care for Wash and Wear!** Just *dial* "Wash & Wear" . . . and exclusive "Wrinkles Away" drying smoothes away the wrinkles . . . whether clothes are wet or just mussed by storage!
- **No "Baked-In" Wrinkles—Soggy Loads!** Your Frigidaire Dryer thinks for itself, senses when clothes are "just right" dry . . . and turns itself off, automatically!
- **Even Sprinkles Clothes Automatically!** Just toss in the load, dial for Sprinkle Cycle, and clothes come out uniformly damp-dry . . . just right for ironing!

FREE with the purchase of any new **FRIGIDAIRE WASHER OR DRYER**

BASKET-A-TIDE

Lightweight, Polyethylene clothes basket . . . plus

ENOUGH TIDE TO WASH A HALF TON OF CLOTHES

BROADEST PROTECTION EVER—One year warranty on entire washer *plus* 4-year Protection Plan on complete transmission.

See Your Local FRIGIDAIRE Dealer Listed On The Opposite Page

See Your Local FRIGIDAIRE Dealer

ABERDEEN
Burney Hardware Co.
ALBEMARLE
Stanley Hardware Co., Inc.
ANGIER
Dupree & Stephenson Auto Supply
APEX
Stephen-Baucom Appl. Co., Inc.
ASHEBORO
Kearns Furniture Co.
Stockner & Barnes, Inc.
AULANDER
Aulander Furniture Co.
AURORA
W. W. Langley & Co.
AYDEN
City Electric Co.
BELHAVEN
Jones Appliance Co.
BELMONT
Brown's Furniture Co.
BENSON
Rose & Company
BESSEMER CITY
Noblett Furniture Co.
BETHEL
M. O. Blount
BLADENBORO
Bladenboro Supply Co.
BOONE
Boone Tire & Bargain Store
BUNN
Strickland's Electric Co.
BURLINGTON
G. Marvin Holt, Inc.
Huntley's, Inc.
CARTHAGE
Marion Furniture Co.
CAROLEEN
Lowe Furniture Co.
CHAPEL HILL
Bennett & Blocksidge, Inc.
CHERRYVILLE
Beam's, Inc.
CHINA GROVE
China Grove Furniture Co.
CLARKTON
E. J. Cox Co., Inc.
CLIFFSIDE
Hawkins Hardware Co.
COATS
Stephens Hardware Co.
COLERAIN
Colerain Furniture Co.
COLUMBUS
G & K Appliance & TV, Inc.
CONNELLY SPRINGS
H. L. Hudson Furn. Co., Inc.
CONWAY
Clifton A. Davis Appl.
COOLEMEE
J. N. Ledford Co.
CREEDMORE
Creedmore Appliance Center
DALLAS
Gaston Furniture Co.
DENTON
Max Hill, Inc.
DUNN
Dunn Furniture Co.
ELIZABETHTOWN
Bladen Hdwe. & Furn. Co., Inc.
ERWIN
Erwin Electric Co.
FAIR BLUFF
Ellis Meares & Son
FARMVILLE
Garner Furniture Co.

FAYETTEVILLE
Holmes Electric, Inc.
FOREST CITY
Cowan Tire & Battery Co.
FREMONT
Hooks Brothers
FUQUAY SPRINGS
Stephens Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
GASTONIA
Johnston's Furniture Co.
Rawlings-Todd Co.
The Rawlings Co.
Rawlings-Lyda Furniture Co.
GOLDSBORO
Edwards & Jernigan Furn. Co., Inc.
Live Wire Electric Co.
Pearson Elec. & Furn. Co.
GRAHAM
Wooten Appliance Co.
GRIFTON
J. A. Rogers Furn. Co.
HAMLET
Stinson's
HARMONY
Burgess Furn. & Elec. Co.
HENDERSON
Electric Products Co.
Penny Furniture Co., Inc.
HICKORY
J. E. Hudson & Co.
HILLSBORO
C & R Furniture Co.
JACKSON
Bridgers Brothers Hdwe.
JACKSONVILLE
Baysden Furniture Co.
KENLY
J. Dobbin Bailey
KINGS MOUNTAIN
McGinnis Furniture Co.
KINSTON
L. Harvey & Son Co., Inc.
LAURINBURG
Market Furniture Co.
LEAKSVILLE
Smith & Lane Appl. Co.
LENOIR
W. E. Shaw Furn. Co., Inc.
LEWISTON
Lewiston Home Appliances
LEXINGTON
Lexington Furn. Exchange
Period Furniture House
LIBERTY
Liberty Machinery Co.
LILLINGTON
Brown's Auto Supply Co.
Lanier & Brown
LINCOLNTON
Rhodes Appl. & Furn. Co.
LITTLETON
Owen's Electric Co.
LUMBERTON
Thompson Elec. Co., Inc.
MADISON
H. J. Grogan Hardware
MAIDEN
W. F. Smith & Son
MARSHVILLE
Griffins TV & Appliance
MAYODAN
Mayo Furniture Mart
MEBANE
James Elec. & Furn. Co.
MERRITT
E. R. Edwards & Son
MOCKSVILLE
Farmer's Hdwe. & Sup. Co.

MONROE
Hargett Electric Co.
Holloway Music Store
MOREHEAD CITY
Sound Appliance Co., Inc.
MORGANTON
Kester Stone Furn. Co.
Union Hardware Co.
MOUNT AIRY
Hylton Supply Co., Inc.
MT. GILEAD
R. A. McRae
Mt. Gilead Hardware Co.
MT. OLIVE
Garner Brothers
NASHVILLE
Raley Chevrolet-Buick Co.
NEW BERN
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.
Turner Tolson Furn. Co.
NORLINA
E. G. Hecht & Sons
N. WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Sup. Co.
OXFORD
Penny Furniture Co., Inc.
PEMBROKE
Dorman Hardware Co.
PIKEVILLE
Thompson's Elec. & Plbg.
PINK HILL
Belle Oil Co.
PITTSBORO
Pittsboro Furn. & Appl. Co.
PLYMOUTH
Davenport Hardware Co.
QUICK
Quick Furn. & Appl. Co.
RAEFORD
Nivens Appliance Co.
RAMSEUR
Ramseur Hdwe. & Appl. Co.
RANDLEMAN
The Millikan Furn. Co.
RICHLANDS
Mills & Brown Supply Co.
Onslow Implement Co.
ROBBINS
George L. Frye & Co.
ROCKINGHAM
R. W. Goodman Co.
ROCKWELL
Rockwell Radio & Elec. Co.
ROCKY MOUNT
Standard Electric Co.
ROSEBORO
Roseboro Hardware Co.
ROXBORO
Ledbetter's
Penny Furniture Co., Inc.
ROWLAND
Dallas Adams
RUTHERFORDTON
Morris Furniture Co.
SALISBURY
City Appliance Co.
Hardiman & Son, Inc.
SANFORD
Brown's Auto Supply Co.
Kimbrell's, Inc.
SCOTLAND NECK
Western Auto Assoc. Store
SELMA
Dunn Furn. Co. of Selma, Inc.
SHELBY
Allen's Refrigeration Co.
Maxwell Brothers, Inc.

SILER CITY
Brewer Supply Co.
SMITHFIELD
Denning Furniture Co.
Radio Sales & Service
SNOW HILL
Dixon-Hicks Hardware Co.
SOUTHERN PINES
Lewis Trade Store
SPARTA
Farmer's Hdwe. & Imp. Co., Inc.
SPENCER
Burton Furniture Co.
SPRING HOPE
Edwards Brothers
STATESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
Johnston Furniture Co.
State Plumbing & Htg. Co.
Watts Plumbing & Htg. Co.
ST. PAULS
Frederick R. Keith
TARBORO
W. S. Clark & Sons, Inc.
TAYLORSVILLE
Adams Radio Co.
THOMASVILLE
Refrigeration Sales & Ser.
Sink Electric Co.
TROY
F. R. Thomas Appl. Ser.
TRYON
Avant Electric Co., Inc.
VARINA
Stephens Supply Co.
VASS
Keith Hardware Co.
WADESBORO
The D. B. Goodman Co.
Zachary's
WALLACE
Wallace Hdwe. & Mach. Co., Inc.
WALNUT COVE
John G. Fulton
WARRENTON
Radio TV Center, Inc.
WARSAW
Page Home Appliances
WASHINGTON
O'Neil Electric Co., Inc.
WENDELL
Wendell Furn. Co., Inc.
WEST JEFFERSON
Burgess Furniture Store
Gray Brothers Furn. Co.
WHITEVILLE
L. K. Fuller
WILKESBORO
Gray Brothers Furn. Co.
WILLIAMSTON
Dixie Motor Co.
WILMINGTON
Carolina Furniture Co.
Hanover Hardware, Inc.
Sutton-Council Furn. Co.
WILSON
B & K Sales & Ser., Inc.
Refrigeration & Appl., Inc.
Wilson Furn. Co., Inc.
WINDSOR
Coulbourn Building Sup.
WOODLAND
The Appliance Store
YADKINVILLE
Yadkin Furniture Co.
ZEBULON
Whitley Furniture Co.

When the Power Goes *Off-*

DO—

1. Check your own fuse panel first.

2. Check with your neighbors to determine if their power is also off.

3. If your neighbors' power is off, tell them that you will call the co-op office, collect, and report the outage for all of you.

4. Call the co-op office collect giving all of the following information: (A) your name, (B) the name of the person who is on your monthly billing card, (C) the time the power went off, (D) any information you have that might assist in restoring service (for example, whether a tree is across the line, a pole broken, etc.), (E) be as patient as possible. Your co-op employees will see that service is restored as quickly as possible.

DON'T—

1. Wait. Do report outage as soon as it comes to your attention.

2. Don't call the co-op office if fuses in your fuse panel are blown. If you can't locate the cause of the blown fuse and correct it yourself, call your local electrician. Co-op employees are not permitted to work on members' wiring.

3. Don't try to restore service yourself by attempting to operate the transformer overload switch with a rake or stick.

4. Don't touch any wires that are down, as they may be energized.

A NEW BUILDING

(Continued from Page 17)

perts. They made a 1½-year-long study, carried on simultaneously with construction of the new plant.

Hired to direct the study was Dr. Wey, at that time dean of the Graduate School at Appalachian. The new and unusual project had the full support of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Co-ordinating the study were two Rowan County school supervisors, Mrs. Beatrice Amendola and Ganelda Sowers.

The county board of education underwrote all expenses and participated actively in discussions. Nine committees, working in all fields of schooling from science to guidance, consulted with experts and studied their respective problems in 126 meetings, each averaging three hours in duration. In addition, their instructions and findings were presented in 10 general meetings.

The findings of the committees were revealed last spring. From these the total curriculum for North Rowan was molded, designed to meet the needs of every student.

To pinpoint these needs, the committees conducted extensive research to (1) determine the abilities and scholastic achievement of the students who were due to enter the school, (2) establish the interests and post-graduation plans of students and the wishes of their parents, and (3) determine the employment possibilities in Rowan County and near-by vicinity.

The vocation committee found that Rowan County was moving rapidly toward industrialization. Further, surveys conducted revealed that fewer boys were choosing agriculture as a vocation. This indicated a need for industrial arts, distributive education and certain trade courses—all of which have been added.

Test results also revealed that, even though two years of mathematics had been required of all students in schools before consolidation, too many pupils left high school lacking basic fundamentals of arithmetic. As a remedy, a two-track mathematics program with one year of math required of everyone in the 9th grade and the passing of a math proficiency test was initiated. Students are guided either into general math or algebra during the 9th grade, based upon placement tests, grades in math in elementary school and future goals.

All not electing advanced math courses beyond the 9th grade must take another math placement test during the spring of their junior year. If a pupil fails to come "up to snuff," he must take a practical course in advanced general math during his senior year. The result will be, it is hoped, that all graduates will leave high school with the basic mathematics skills freshly acquired and thus retainable until they enter a vocation or further training.

On recommendation of the language arts committee, the curriculum places definite emphasis upon reading. Stu-

(Continued on Page 32)

TEEN LETTERS

If you disagree with our panelist (or other teen correspondents) or want to express your own opinion on some particular subject, write to: "Becky," Rural Roundtable, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

How About Smoking?

I'm 14 years old and a member of the Dramatics Club, Glee Club, and Future Homemakers of America. I enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer,* and would like to ask the panel, "Should teenagers smoke cigarettes?"

Patsy Sue Smith
Lexington, RFD
(Davidson Electric)

Why take up an expensive, bothersome habit? Most smokers spend their lives trying to quit!—BECKY

Likes Hale, Too

I am 16 years old and a sophomore at the John B. Bond High School. I am a member of the Science Club, Camera Club, and Library Club.

My special talent is piano, and I won a musical contest last year.

I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* each month. I like to hear what the panel has to say about the young in heart. I like Hale, too.

Leon Askew
Kelford, RFD
(Roanoke Electric)

Kissing for Popularity?

I am 14 years old and attend the Bee Log Elementary School. I'm president of the Junior 4-H Club at Bee Log and also am a Girl Scout. My special talents are singing and cooking. I would like to hear the teen panel's answers to two questions: "Is it wrong to wear shorts?" "Do you have to let boys kiss you in order to be popular?"

There aren't any finer people than the new panelists and Becky. I sure enjoy the *Carolina Farmer.* Can hardly wait from one month until another to receive it.

June Pate
Bee Log
(French Broad Electric)

Thanks, June. We like you, too!—BECKY

Reads Everything

I've been reading the *Carolina Farmer* for many years, but I just skimmed it until you started the Rural Roundtable. Now I read everything.

Betty Floyd Williams
Autryville, RFD
(South River Electric)

Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

Should a girl pay for entertainment on dates?

GORDON BECTON, JR.

Newport, *Carteret-Craven EMC*

When a boy asks a girl for a late, he should make it clear just what kind of date it is: just a date to go to the show or if she can expect dinner ("or hot dogs") before the show—or just a date to watch TV.

In other words, I don't think a girl should have to pay for anything on a date unless it's something she especially wants to do and money is short with the boy.

PATSY HARRIS

Albemarle, *Union EMC*

I believe that usually the boy kes to plan and pay for the musements on a date because e knows how far he can stretch is allowance or paycheck. He ay become embarrassed if the irl suggests that she pay. Howver, I think that the girl should e prepared and willing to pay r any amusements she suggests ut don't insist!). On occasions when she invites a boy an affair, I believe she should pay for any amuseents because he is her guest.

STEVE REEVES

Canton, *Haywood EMC*

I think that when a boy invites girl on a date, the boy should t all expenses. Most boys ve too much pride to let a l pay for amusements on a te. The girl shouldn't be exted to pay a cent unless it's gag dance where the girl ines the boy. In this case, the l should pick up the tickets ore hand and give them to the boy before leaving her se so as not to embarrass her date.

LYNDA HICKS

Wake Forest, Wake EMC

A girl should only pay for amusements when she knows the boy is low on funds; and then only if she and the boy have an agreement to go "dutch." Any other times the boy should pay for the amusements.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION seems to be of utmost importance to the younger set, and we think the panel has done a fine job in answering it—from both the male and female standpoint.

The question is asked by Ann Modlin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Modlin, Pinetown, Rt. 1. The Modlins are members of Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation at Belhaven.

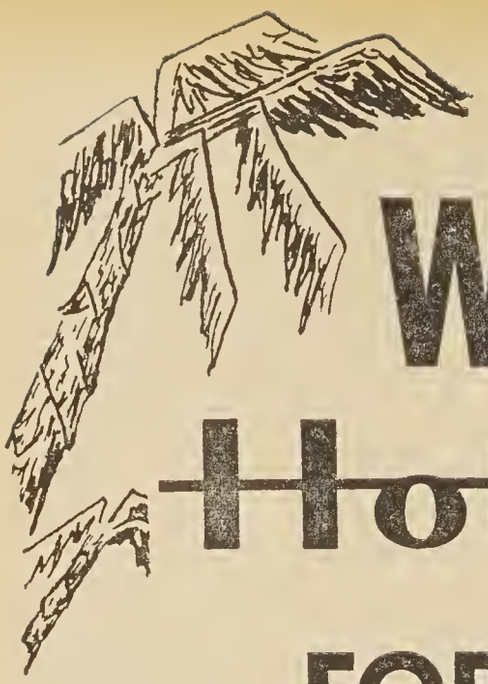
Ann is 17 years old and a senior at Pantego High School. She's a member of the school glee club, Future Teachers of America, Monogram Club, and she says, "I play basketball, which is my main interest."

Ann writes, "I am so glad you added the Rural Roundtable. I enjoy reading it very much."

Why don't you send the Rural Roundtable YOUR special problems. If you have a question you'd like discussed, send it to the Rural Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we'll send you $5. To be eligible for the $5, your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

Along with the question, send the following information about yourself: (1) Your name and the name of your parents. (2) Your address. (3) Name of your electric cooperative. (4) Name of your high school and the grade you're now attending. (5) Your age. (6) Clubs in which you participate and special talents.

We also welcome your own views on the particular questions the panel answers. If you'd like to disagree with them, feel free to do so. And send along your suggestions for improving the teen panel, so that you will enjoy it more. After all, teens, it's YOUR page.



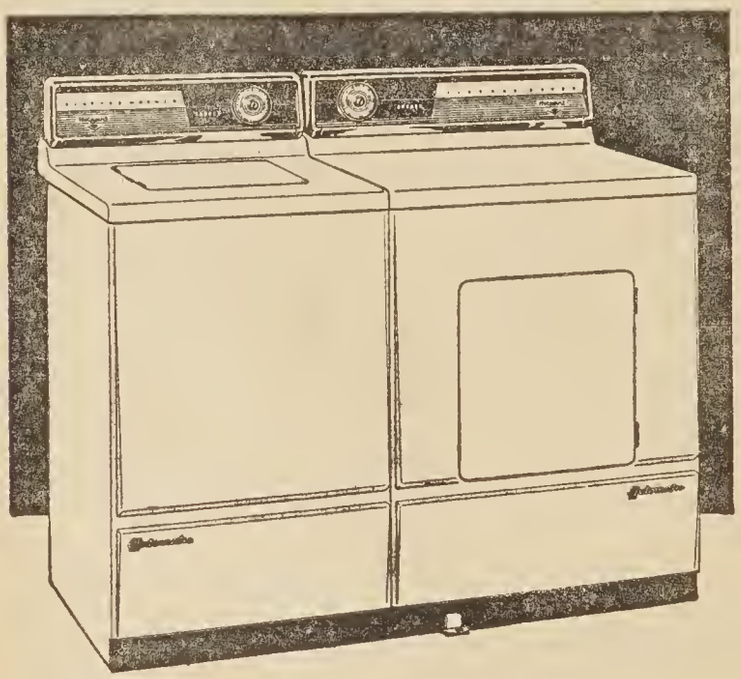
WIN A GLAMOROUS Hotpoint HOLIDAY FOR TWO IN MIAMI

Simply Stop In At Your Nearby Hotpoint Dealer's
And Write Your Own Ticket To Miami!

Just fill out the simple Entry Form "ticket" at your Hotpoint Dealer's between January 15th and February 15th.

and you can win one full week at a famous Miami luxury hotel plus two round-trip tickets to Miami on fabulous EASTERN AIRLINES!

Hotpoint Holiday winners may select their week's Hotpoint Holiday any time in March, April, or May, 1959!



WASHER NO. LW-990 DRYER NO. LC-950

NEW 1959 Hotpoint 6-CYCLE FULLY AUTOMATIC WASHER

- New 6-cycle controls select proper speed, temperature for all fabrics!
- Underwater filtering!
- Detergent dispenser!
- Two-speed, wrinkle-free washing!
- Triple-action, overflow rinsing!
- Automatic rinse injector and sediment swirl-out!
- Sanitary solid-wall tub, all-porcelain finsh —won't rust!
- 5-year written guarantee on coaxial mechanism!

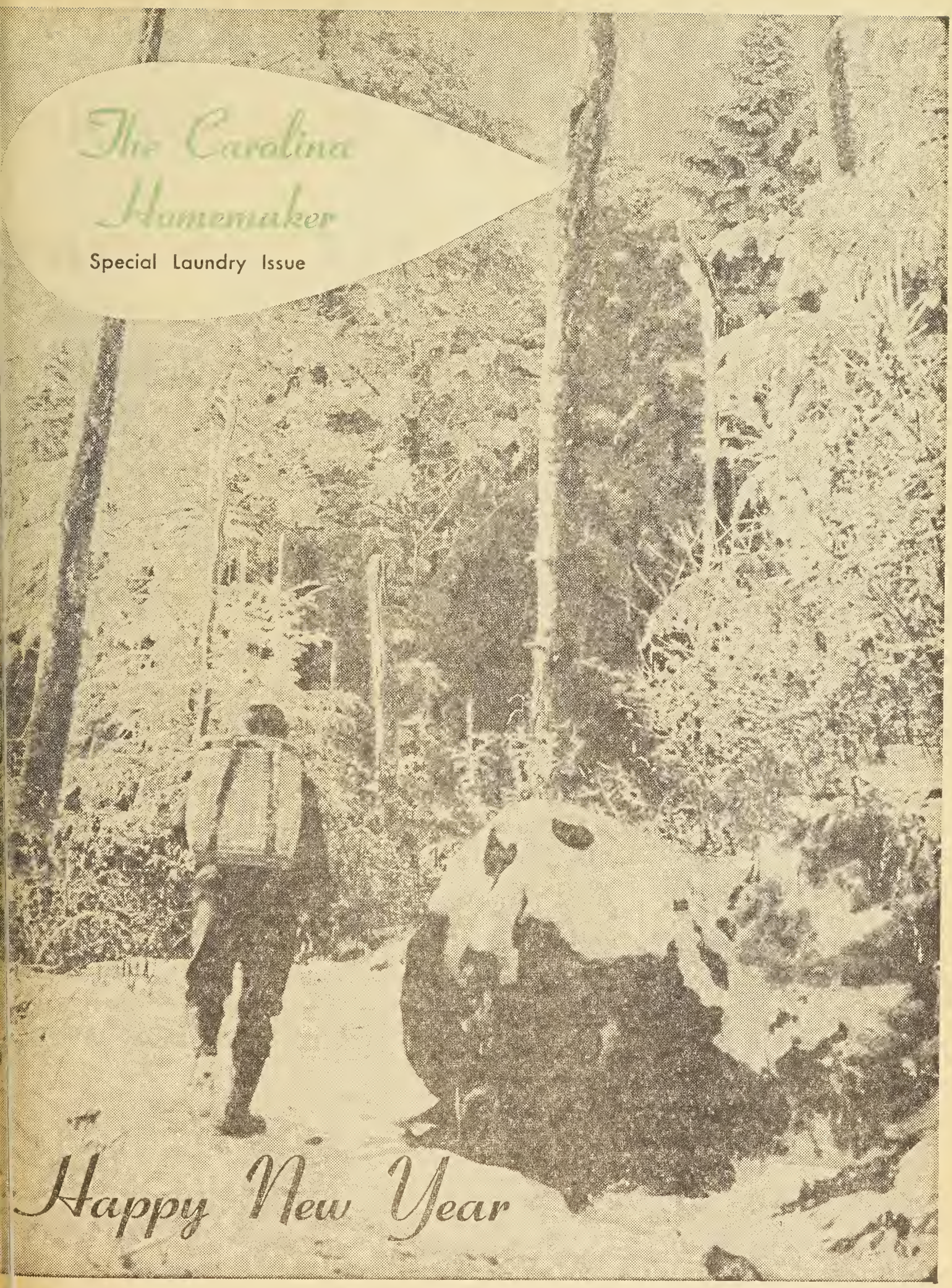
100% Vent-free, full-wardrobe drying with the NEW 1959 Hotpoint 3-CYCLE DRYER

- Clothes Minder Cycle—No guesswork, dryer "senses" when clothes are dry and shuts of automatically.
- Dry 'N Wear Cycle—Special cycle for drying wash-and-wear fabrics.
- Select-O-Matic Cycle—For drying those special items and damp drying.

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

The Carolina Homemaker

Special Laundry Issue



No More Monday Blues

Automatic washer and dryer, know-how in choosing proper soaps, bleaches, detergents, take the misery out of Mondays

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Do you feel like the frantic gal in the picture above on Mondays — dashing with the wet laundry to the line, back to dust and vacuum, back to the line with the second batch of washing, back in the house to polish the furniture—and on and on and on?

If you do, probably Santa didn't leave an automatic washer and dryer under your tree this year. But, even so, this is the good month of resolutions and budgeting for the year—so you can include these twin magic appliances in your '59 budgeting.

But even if the jolly red-nosed man DID come through with these appliances there's a lot of organizational learning to do in order to get the most efficiency from them.

Your cave-dwelling forebearers, on wash days, had very few decisions to make; they simply carried their bearskins down to the river and beat the living tar out of them. It's different for you, though. Your family's wardrobe comes in a staggering variety of materials and fibers, made out of everything from air and coal to glass and corn. You are also faced by dozens of washing aids: soaps, detergents, powders, flakes, bleaches, fabric softeners and bluing.

Which is best for what? How can you get top performance from your new automatic washer? What cleanser's best for soft water? When shouldn't you use bleach? How can you save money when you starch?

Armed with the answers to such questions, you can get more wash done better in less time.

To get the best results from an washing maching, you must first realize that each fabric needs its own washing "recipe." The woman who mixes woolens, cottons and nylons together—and throws them all in with soap, detergent, bleach or whatever seems to be handy—often ends up with a "witch's brew" that can ruin the whole shebang. But give each fabric its due—and you may wind up with a fluffier, whiter, cleaner wash than ever before.

What to use? Here's a simple di

tionary of laundry aids and what they do.

SOAP is a cleanser that does its job by lowering the surface tension of water, emulsifying grease and absorbing dirt into the foam (that is, it attracts dirt to the foam surface).

There are two basic kinds of soap: all-purpose, for normal or heavily soiled washing (Duz, Rinso, Super Suds); and mild duty, for washing ightly soiled or fine fabrics, fine woolens or delicate colors (Ivory Snow, Lux Flakes, Chiffon, etc.).

In hard water (and 75% of the U. S. HAS hard water), soap combines with minerals and makes curds in the washing and on the clothes. In automatie washers, unless both the wash nd rinse water is soft or softened, oap is not the ideal cleanser to use. 'rue, you can "soften" hard water by dding additional soap, but this is ar from economical.

DETERGENTS also reduce the surface tension of water, emulsify grease nd absorb dirt. They do NOT make urds. Henee, they can be used in oft water and are ideal for all automatic machines.

Detergents are available in Liquid rm (Liquid Vel, Trend, Liquid Ivory, iquid Lux) and powder form (Tide, ll, Fab, Rinso Blue, Blue Cheer, Super Suds Detergent).

Consult washing instruction book nd the detergent packages, because mounts vary according to the hardss of the water and degree of soil clothes.

BLEACHING is an essential operaon in many phases of good launderg. Chlorine bleaches have the propty of brightening and whitening cotns or linens (and some man-made bries) which have yellowed. Chlorine each is also an excellent stain reover, but it requires some know-how get perfect results.

Liquid chlorine bleaeh should be easured and diluted before it is ded to the tub filled with sufficient ter for the load to be washed. It NOT intended for use on silks, olens, rayons, acetates, very delie fabrics or non-fast colors. There also some resin-treated cottons h as wrinkle-resistant cottons which uld not be bleached.

owdered bleaches are safer to han than liquids. In the dry state they harmless to fabrics, for the chlo in them is not released until the duct is dissolved.

TARCHES AND SOFTENERS. The portant thing to remember here is t starching should only be done TER the washing is completely ugh.

Cool Wash for Woolens

ICE cubes for washing your sweaters? Well, chances are that you probably wouldn't actually use this method, but it's just a reminder that those soft fleecy yarns are going to stay that way much longer when you keep the temperatures of your washing water way down.

There is no season for sweaters these days, but these are the busiest months for them. Whether you are a school girl who builds her wardrobe around these knitted lovelies, or the working girl who finds them so trim and simple to wear beneath a suit or a homemaker who wears them around the house, they always need a little special care in the laundering department:

• *Always wash and rinse sweaters in the same water temperature. One of the principal causes of shrinking is an abrupt change from cool to hot water—or vice versa.*

• Cool water is better for knitted fabries and a mild liquid detergent, whieh is pre-dissolved, will prove to be more satisfactory than powdered produets which may leave a residue within the knit.

• *Launder sweaters individually, being careful to keep them beneath the water while gently squeezing suds through the garment. Particularly in the case of woolens, unwanted stretching will occur if lifted up and down.*

• Many of the new synthetie knits such as nylon and orlon will dry quickly and satisfaetorily on plastie or wooden hangers whieh have previously been covered with waxed paper.

• *Best results for drying woolen sweaters will be obtained by carefully shaping flat on a turkish towel—but to speed the process, try placing a second towel on top of the flattened sweater and pressing over it with a rolling pin or even a round bottle to absorb more of the excess moisture.*

Washing Wash 'N Wears

• Yes, those new labor-saving cottons DO exist. Even cotton sheets have been chemieally treated so they can go straight from the automatic washer and dryer to bed.

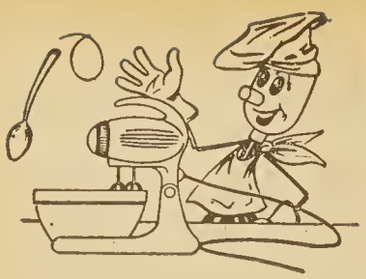
So, granted that wash-and-wear cottons are wonderful and they are here to stay, we still need to know how to select and care for them.

A wash-and-wear label means that the cotton fiber has been treated so the garment may be washed and worn with little or no ironing. The finish is a durable one that ean go through from 45 to 60 home launderings without losing its easy-care qualities.

These cottons do not need to be starched. Touch-up pressing may be desirable. (The laundering method, how particular one is about his personal appearance, and whether the garment is designed for sports or dress wear may determine the amount of touching-up.)

Tests show that best results are obtained when wash-and-wear cottons are machine washed and tumble dried. In a new combination washer-dryer, this means that the clothes can be placed in the maehine and the dial set for regular laundering of "dark, colorfast cottons" or for "white and light colorfast cottons." The clothes will come out ready for wearing with little or no ironing.

If a tumble dryer is not available, remove cottons from washing maehine after the final rinse and hang to drip dry. If they are left to go through the spin cycle, they should be rewet after extracting. They should be hung on nonrusting hangers, and the collars, cuffs, and seams straightened and smoothed out as much as possible so they will dry smoothly.



Carolina Kitchens

RECIPES FROM CO-OP HOMEMAKERS

A Blue Ridge homemaker sends her favorite fruit cake recipe for next Christmas.

Although Christmas is now a pleasant memory, Mrs. Joe Robinson, a Blue Ridge Electric homemaker, thought you would like to have her favorite fruit cake recipe to try for Christmas, '59.

Mrs. Robinson says, "I like this recipe so much that I want to share it with others. One of the nicest things about it is the 'no eggs' part, for at *my* fruit cake making time, eggs are scarce."

She continues, "If I want a dark fruit cake, I use the dark raisins, and, of course, for light cakes, I use white raisins."

To save Mrs. Robinson's cake for next Christmas, clip it along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of pasteboard, and stick it in your recipe file.

We'd like to see your favorite recipe. If you have one you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something of yourself and family when you send the recipe.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Joe Robinson

Creston, N. C.

Fruit Cake

Into 2½ cups hot applesauce, stir 4 teaspoons soda; cool, then add 1 small can crushed pineapple and stir mixture into batter made of:

2 cups brown sugar
4 cups flour (plain)
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 lb. raisins, cut
½ lb. pecans (chopped)
1 cup butter
2 teaspoons nutmeg
¼ teaspoon allspice
¼ lb. each kind of candied fruits (cherries, etc.)
½ lb. English walnuts (chopped)

Bake in large Angel Food cake pan 2 hours or until done. Glaze and decorate with candied fruits and nuts.

NOTE: Instead of mixing fruits, Mrs. Robinson says you can substitute 1 lb. can ready-mixed fruits. She says, however, that she prefers to mix her own.

End of year housecleaning . . . . .

A BRAND new year presents the perfect setting for lots of cleaning: cleaning up one's habits (and trying to stick harder to the '59 resolutions than one did in 1958), housecleaning after the Christmas holidays, closet cleaning, clothes mending, button sewing. For those of us on the homemaking staff, it's a time for cleaning out old files and throwing away last year's patterns from the pattern shelves.

Before all of last year's patterns hit the wastebasket, however, it seems only fair to ask if anyone wants them. So, in the clipping below we have listed those we have left from the old year, and if any of them suit your fancy, send us the clipping and the patterns will be shipped immediately.

The "Frosting" booklet from Betty Crocker will furnish you with lots of baking fun during the remainder of the winter, and the "Soapsuds" booklet can be filed away until next Christmas.

The leaflets on teas, party refreshments, and wedding receptions were prepared by the Extension Service and are excellent additions to your favorite cookbooks.

Inventory Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets and/or booklets I have checked below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for the patterns checked. (NOTE: Send one envelope for every three patterns. No envelopes are necessary for booklets.)

Booklets

☐ Betty Crocker's "Fun with Frosting"
☐ "Soap Suds for Christmas"

Leaflets

☐ Hat & Cummerbund
☐ Crocheted Rug
☐ Teas
☐ Serving Party Refreshments
☐ Wedding Receptions
☐ Easy-to-Fix Tea Menus
☐ Guest Towels
☐ Flower Motif Stole
☐ Handkerchief Edging
☐ Cape Bolero
☐ Church Lace
☐ Carry-all Bag

Name .....

Electric Membership Corporation .....

Comments .....

.....

.....

Address coupons to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:
CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10c for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

Something for the New Year

4832—Smooth-fitting comfort so replenish your apron supply. Printed Pattern in Sizes Small 10-13; Medium 14-16; Large 18-20. Medium Size takes 1½ yards 35-inch.

4835—A real glamour wardrobe for her "movie star" dolly: dress, coat, hat, middy outfit, pedal pushers, shirt, nightie, petticoat, panties. Printed Pattern for dolls 12, 17, 19 inches tall. See pattern for yardages.

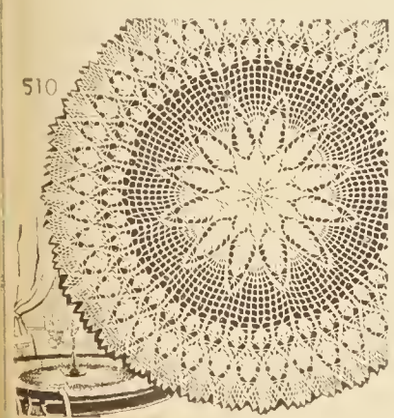
4637—Checked and approved! Favorite shirt dress has tucked bodice, slim skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

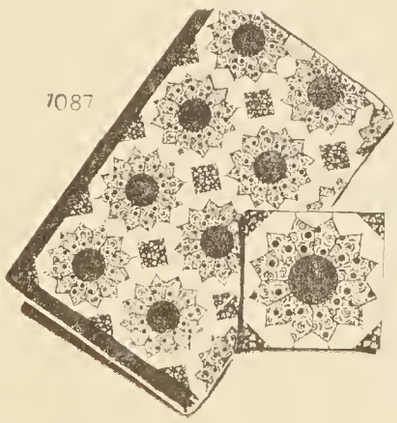
9018—Neat collar and bow, perky cuffs, gently flared skirt, a perfect choice for spring. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

9026 — Favorite suitdress to sew with short or three-quarter sleeves. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.

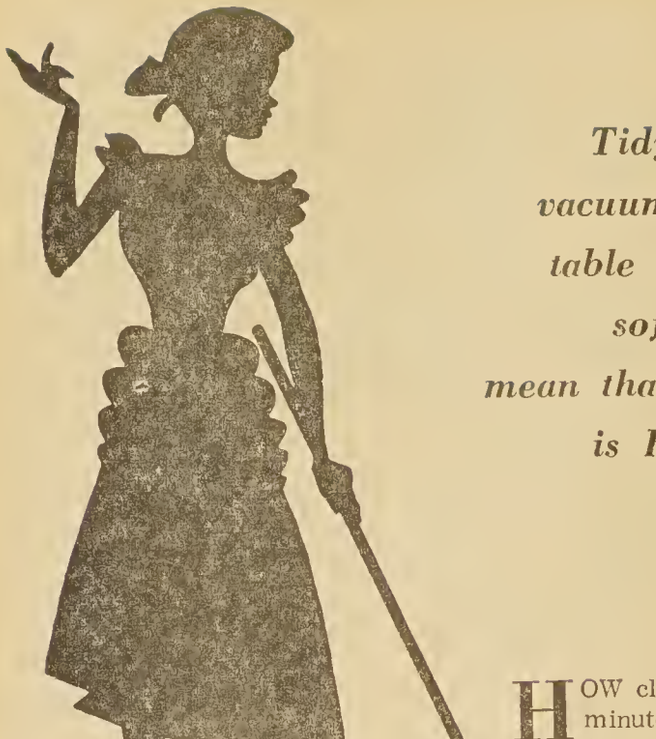
9293—Tuned to Teens is this smart two-piecer. Sew-pretty in a bright spring cotton-plaid or checked. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 12 takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES





7087. Sunflowers bloom in your bedroom if you make quilt in tones of brown and yellow. But use the color you prefer. Chart, pattern of patches, directions. *510*. Decorative cover for a table or to use as a tablecloth for special occasions. Crochet directions for 54- and 64-inch sizes in string; 36 inches in No. 30 cotton. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: *The Carolina Farmer*, 243 Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern if you want first-class mailing.



Tidy beds, a quickly vacuumed floor, dusted table tops, and fluffed sofa pillows do not mean that your household is REALLY clean — it's just neat

How *CLEAN* Is Your Home

HOW clean is your home right this minute? It's easy to kid yourself that you've done a thorough job of housecleaning when you've made the beds, vacuumed the rugs, mopped the floors, dusted the table tops, and fluffed up the sofa pillows. You think the house looks nice and well cared for.

But an important point to keep in mind is that cleanliness around the house is not merely for beauty's sake. Your family's health depends upon it. To keep a house really clean, you simply must start with these basic tools: soap or detergent suds and water. Wherever you can use hot suds safely, do so.

Soil catchers, and therefore potential menaces to health, include small fixtures or items often overlooked. For instance, clothes hampers, telephones, doorknobs, lamp shades, light fixtures, stair rails, the *underneath* parts of bathroom fixtures and sinks. They also include chinks in the kitchen drainboard, where food particles can collect and germs multiply. Garbage cans are grand breeding grounds for germs and should be washed inside and out with hot suds regularly, rinsed with scalding water and left open in the sun to dry. Bread boxes also need frequent sudsing since bacteria and mold quickly spoil baked goods.

When you swab the telephone clean, wring out a cloth in hot suds, go over it thoroughly but take care not to let excess water dribble into the perforations of the instrument. While you have those hot suds handy, go over all the doorknobs. This is such a quick job, such an easy one—you can make a lot of difference in health insurance. So many different hands grasp doorknobs daily—and it's a well known saying that "germs live from hand to mouth."

Remember that a sudsy swabbing is good for the furniture occasionally and restores moisture to overly-dry woodwork. Never put fresh polish over wood without first being sure it's really clean.

And do remember that rugs, upholstery, and walls are so much easier to suds clean if you don't let soil and spots settle down for a permanent stay. Soap jelly makes an excellent cleanser—one part soap or detergent to five parts hot water, mix and let jell. Then whip this to a foam or thick suds and use either a cloth, sponge, or small brush to work these "dry" suds into rug or upholstery, working on a small section at a time. Use a spatula or a putty knife to scrape away the dirty suds as you work. Start at the bottom when you wash walls, and work your way up. Then you won't have streaks from soiled suds that come trickling down.

While we believe that the right tool for the job pays off in economy of time and effort as well as in efficiency —well, there are still some jobs that are best done on hands and knees. For instance, get down on your knees to swab those underpinnings of bathroom basin, toilet, or kitchen sink. And use hot suds for sanitary reasons.

Last but surely not least, be sure to work with *clean hands,* especially in kitchen and nursery. Wash your hands often and thoroughly, and rinse and dry them well.

SHAPE OF TOMORROW

WESTINGHOUSE LAUNDROMAT

AUTOMATIC WASHER

HERE'S WHY THE REVOLVING AGITATOR LAUNDROMAT IS BEST

Washes Cleaner!

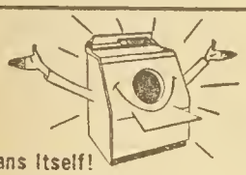
There's no old-fashioned center-post. Clothes go inside the Revolving Agitator which lifts, turns, plunges them 50 times a minute, washes *all* the clothes *all* the time.

THE SAND TEST PROVES IT!

Rinses Better!

Revolving Agitator lifts clothes while soil and dirty water drain *away* from (never back *through*) them. Center-post machines strain it all back through the clothes.

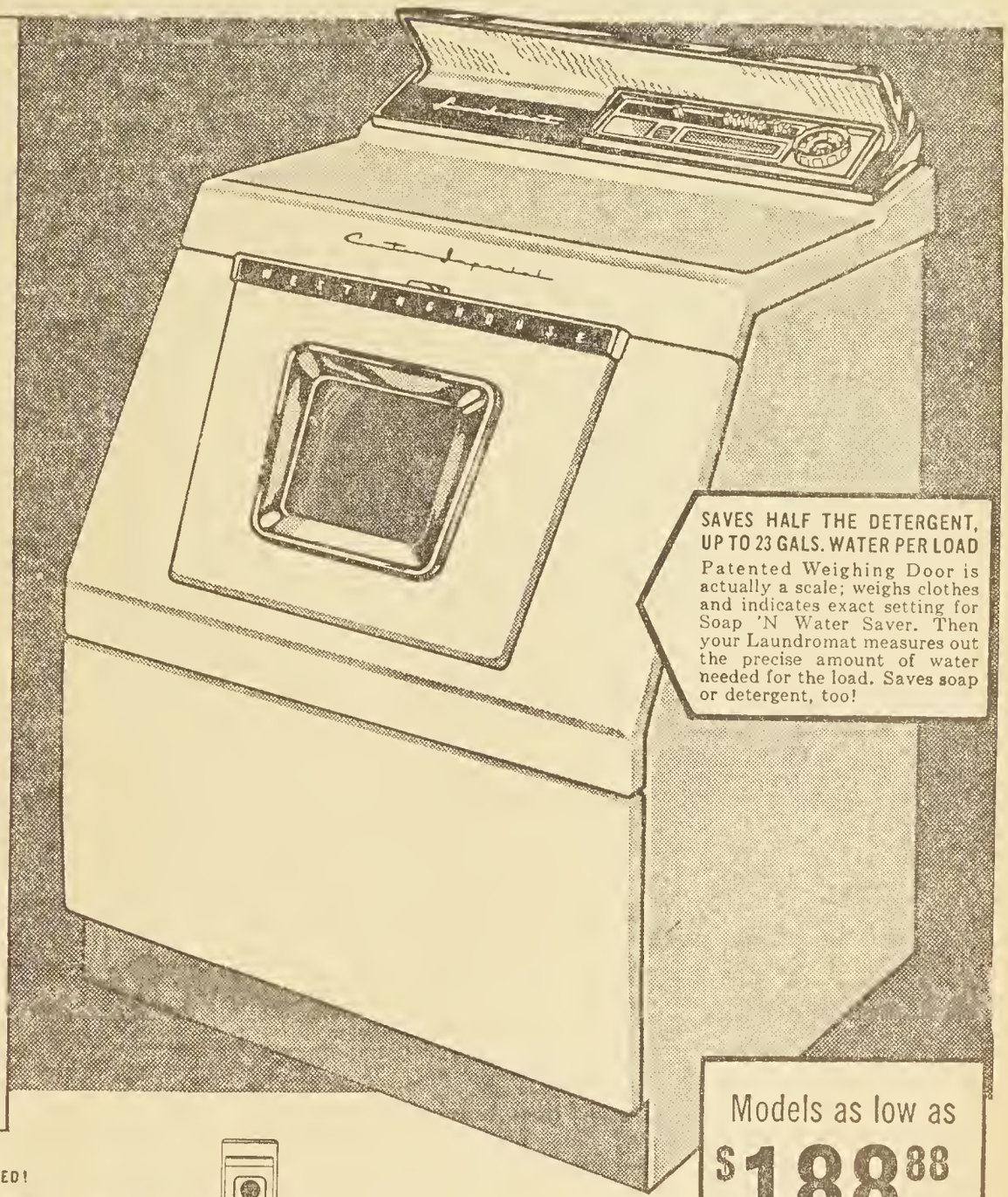
THE SAND TEST PROVES IT!



Cleans Itself!

Because of its patented design, the Laundromat cleans clothes better, then automatically cleans itself—ready for the next load. All sand, scum, lint go down the drain.

THE SAND TEST PROVES IT!



SAVES HALF THE DETERGENT, UP TO 23 GALS. WATER PER LOAD

Patented Weighing Door is actually a scale; weighs clothes and indicates exact setting for Soap 'N Water Saver. Then your Laundromat measures out the precise amount of water needed for the load. Saves soap or detergent, too!

Models as low as

$188.88

EXC

A WESTINGHOUSE LAUNDROMAT AND ELECTRIC DRYER FOR EVERY NEED!

sh 'N Dry nbination — Custom Imperial Twins — Imperial Twins — Royal Twins — Deluxe Space-Mates

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

See Your Nearest Westinghouse Dealer

Rural Exchange

RATES. 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

• ANNUAL MEETINGS

BAYBORO, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation, February 3, Pamlico-County Courthouse, 2 p.m. SPEAKER and $500 in FREE PRIZES.

• AGENTS WANTED

CLEANS WINDOWS without mess. Strange "dry" cleaning-cloth. Replaces liquids. Windows gleam. Samples sent on trial. KRISTEE 105, Akron, Ohio.

• BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINK RAISING INFORMATION free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wis.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 62-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X158, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

• FARM CHEMICALS

KILL SUBMERSED water weeds which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear and choke irrigation ditches with R-H Granular Weed Rhap. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For details write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box, 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H Brush Rhap. Will not injure grasses, grains, cattle, or other animals. See your dealer, or write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL wild onions and dock this fall and late winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grass, grains, or cattle. Call your dealer, or write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

• MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY. LISTS ALL SALES. BUY JEEPS, TRUCKS, BOATS, TENTS, TIRES, ETC., DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT. NEXT TEN ISSUES $2. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS, PAXTON, ILL.

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS and Recordings. Immediate consideration. Send Poems. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Department, Acklen Station, Box 6145, Nashville, Tenn.

WHOLESALE 1,000 ITEMS, catalog $1 deposit. Special three 45-rpm records $1 postpaid. Send $2 for both offers. Stobar, Box 863, Asheboro, N. C.

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

$100-$500-MORE paid for your child's photo if selected for advertising illustrations, etc. Hundreds used weekly. Rush photo for approval. Returned promptly. Free service. AD-PHOTOS, 6087-CNF Sunset, Hollywood 28, Calif.

SEW APRONS at Home for Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year. Write:

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

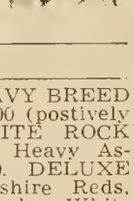
EARN GOOD MONEY mailing circulars. Prompt payment. Also free gifts, and bonuses. Write: LEEWAY, Mountain View CF-2, Okla

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 392, New York 11, N. Y.

$200. MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Babywear! Easy-Big demand! No house selling Free Information. Send name to: Cuties, Warsaw 160, Ind.

$500 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO

This child's mother received big check.



Up to $500 paid for children's photos when used for advertising. Hundreds selected monthly. Ages 2 mos. to 20 yrs. Rush 1 small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 2 weeks. No obligation. Testimonials sent.

HOLLYWOOD SPOTLITE, Dept. KA
8344 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

• POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! HEAVY BREED COCKERALS C.O.D. $5.95 per 100 (postively No Leghorns). SPECIAL WHITE ROCK CROSS COCKERALS $7.95-100. Heavy Assorted Straight Run $10.95-100. DELUXE LAYING STRAIN New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes your choice Straight Run $12.95-100. High Production Heavy Breed Pullets $22.95-100. Famous Early Laying Strain S. C. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets $28.95, Straight Run $12.95. Pekin Ducklings 12-$4.95. Live Delivery Guaranteed. F.O.B. prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-4, Norfolk, Va.

A NEW BUILDING

(Continued from Page 22)

dents handicapped with reading deficiencies go into special reading classes meeting one hour a day where they have opportunity to remove deficiencies under guidance of a skilled teacher of remedial reading.

The reading classes carry regular high school credit, and every effort is expended to prevent the classes from being earmarked "dumb-bell" classes.

Despite the fact that 60 of North Rowan's 500 pupils are seriously retarded in reading, scientific tests showed that the average intelligence of the entire student body ranked slightly above the national average and that 60 to 70 per cent were potential college students. The data justified placing stronger emphasis in the curriculum on advanced courses in math, science, languages, and the social sciences.

A survey of employment opportunities in Rowan County and a follow-up study of past graduates pointed toward a need for both men and women in the different business trades. This necessitated broadening the business education to include training in advanced typing, shorthand, and office machines, as well as on-the-job training with local concerns. A full-time staff member joined the faculty to survey opportunities for on-the-job training and to supervise boys and girls placed in training positions.

From where there was formerly little guidance, the new curriculum strongly emphasizes guidance, with teachers taking the leading role in a program coordinated by a trained guidance director.

Guidance is a comparatively new innovation in schools which, among other things, deal with helping young people decide what vocation they're best adapted for, guiding their studies in this direction, and sympathetically assisting them in personal problems.

The North Rowan High curriculum also calls for a librarian to devote all of her time to assisting teachers in improving their instructional programs and developing the library as a materials center where pupils and teachers may, individually, go in small groups, or as entire classes to study and do research. Clerical work and circulation of the library's 5,000 books are handled by student helpers.

The curriculum study changed the school's schedule and organization.

In place of six 55-minute periods there are now five 65-minute classes and a 45-minute activity period. The schedule abolishes study halls but each students receives free time for study in each class under direction of his teacher—made possible through the lengthened period.

The signal to start classes was abandoned. A bell rings at the end of each class and students immediately proceed to the next class and start work. Here the temptation to outguess the second bell is removed.

Graduation requirements have been raised from 16 to 18 units with all 9th and 10th graders carrying five units each. Permitting pupils to carry five units each year enables them to get needed college preparatory courses and at the same time take a course or two in areas of special interest.

Another important outcome was the careful selection of faculty members for the new consolidated school. Whenever trained faculty for a certain course was not available, good teachers were selected and sent to summer school at colleges for special training.

Teachers have agreed to an extensive in-service education program for themselves which will be continuous. The school board pays for consultative help in the areas of guidance, reading, language arts, library usage, science and instructional materials.

WAIT 'TIL I'M THROUGH, PLEASE

Two cockroaches were lunching in a dirty old sewer and excitedly discussed the spotless, glistening new restaurant in the neighborhood from which they had been barred.

"I hear," said one, "that the refrigerators shine like polished silver. The shelves are clean as a whistle. The floors sparkle like diamonds. It's so clean . . ."

"Please," said the second cockroach. "Not while I'm eating!"

* * *

ON SCHEDULE

And there's the one about the airplane pilot who addressed his passengers over the intercommunication system to tell them that he had lost his way. He explained that the radio program could not be picked up, and the compass was broken.

"But," he added encouragingly, "you will be glad to know that we are making very good time."

* * *

WISE CRACKS

. . . If it weren't for modern home appliances, you'd never have time to keep them in repair.

. . . It would be a great relief to life in that town on television where the hero always finds a parking place in front of the bank, the supermarket and the post office.

. . . If at first you succeed, you probably haven't accomplished much.

"Could I put my 4-H project in the Soil Bank?"

Hale!

BAD EYES

The clock on the station steeple had collected a coating of dirt on its face and a steeple-jack had been commissioned to clean it. He mounted a tall ladder against the building to complete his chore when an inebriated gentleman passed by. The drunk took one look at the man on the ladder, and then turned to a passerby and exclaimed: "Boy, is he nearsighted!"

COOPERATIVE COP

Woman to husband as she arrives in auto with smashed front: "And the policeman was so nice about it. He asked if I'd like for the city to remove all the telephone poles."

* * *

SMART GAL

A pretty young girl was vacationing and went driving one night with the local Romeo. As they pulled onto a lonely part of the beach, the car suddenly stopped.

The boy shrugged his shoulders and muttered, "Out of gas."

Unflustered, the girl opened her bag and pulled out a flask.

"Hey, you're all right!" exclaimed the lady-killer. "Is it Scotch or bourbon?"

The girl smiled sweetly and said, "Neither. It's gas."

* * *

OOPS!

A robber was reported driving like mad across the state and every sheriff was alerted to watch for him. Taking no chances, one sheriff decided to stop every car on the road and cross-examine its occupants. An elderly lady in a sleek limousine objected to this inconvenience.

"By what authority do you presume to stop this car?" she demanded angrily.

Unknown to the sheriff, his ten-year-old son had switched badges with him. He confidently showed the lady a badge reading "Space Ship Patrol."

"What's for supper, Mom?"

EDITORIALS

WHY SUCCESS?

The success of rural electrification can never be explained in terms of technology. One must turn to the members to learn why small rural electric cooperatives have been successful where large utilities admitted they could not succeed.

Al Wall, manager of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation and writer of a column called "From Wall to All" in the co-op's monthly news letter, *Watt's Working,* received a letter from a member the other day that should reassure him of the future of the co-op he manages. Mrs. Roy Kimrey wrote:

"After reading my meter today, I sat down to read *Watts Working,* and the first thing I read was, 'Are you helping to wipe out REA?' My answer to that question is, 'No, never!'

"My light bill is one bill I don't mind paying. I have used an electric range for several years now, and wouldn't trade it for any other kind made. To date I have missed cooking two meals because of power failure—the first one was because of a storm, the other, due to a spray plane cutting the power line.

"This is real good service I would say. My thanks go to all the co-op employees for the splendid service we have. I don't own as many electric appliances as I would love to have, but I do have a range, refrigerator, radio, record player, iron, washer, pump, deep fat fryer, two fans, mixer, churn, fence, and if I ever do get a hot water heater, you can bet it will be electric also.

"The only thing we own that runs on gas is a car, truck, tractor, and lawn mower, and I am scared to death of the tractor and lawn mower . . ."

Mrs. Kimrey is what an electric cooperative must have to succeed: Members who recognize that the cooperative is theirs, and when they use competing fuels they weaken the financial position of their own business.

It was for years the argument of power companies that farmers would hardly use electricity, even if they had it, and their argument wasn't without basis. Farmers who were questioned about it would often say they just wanted lights. But the people who backed REA believed that once farmers had electricity, they would learn many ways to put it to work to raise their standard of living, and it would become economical to serve rural areas.

Members like Mrs. Kimrey made that happen.

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

The U. S. Post Office Department periodically requires the *Carolina Farmer* and other publications to print a statement of ownership, circulation, etc. This statement is usually short, formal and printed in small type in an obscure spot in the magazine.

This month I'd like to tell you—in far fuller terms than the postal regulations require — just what the *Carolina Farmer* is and how it has grown:

The *Farmer* is *yours.* It is owned and controlled by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, and TEMA is owned and controlled by all of the 32 North Carolina electric membership corporations.

The *Farmer* is a *big* publication —not in its makeup, but in its circulation. Beginning with this issue, the *Farmer* will go to approximately 150,000 rural electric families throughout the state!

The *Farmer* is published for *you.* While it carries material on a wide range of subjects, the *Farmer* actually has three primary functions:

1. To inform you of safer, more profitable and more convenient ways of putting electricity to use.

2. To apprise you of both your rights and responsibilities as members of electric cooperatives—and to encourag you to more actively participate in you cooperative's affairs.

3. To apprise you of all movement which affect the welfare of your c operative business enterprise.

The *Farmer* is financed throug advertising, and subscriptions paid f by your electric cooperative.

About three-fourths of our budget financed through subscriptions, yet you cooperative pays only 5c per month t have the *Farmer* delivered to you mailbox!

The *Farmer* is dedicated to but on objective, the welfare of the rural elec trification program. Neither partisa politics nor any other interest will eve be permitted to deter it from this so objective.

Not everything printed in th *Farmer* is intended to be "interes ing" or "entertaining" to you. W carry some information simply becaus you should have it if you are to b adequately informed about the rur electric business you own, control an are paying for.

That business has grown from modest beginning 22 years ago un today our 32 cooperatives represent $100-million-plus industry in North Car lina. That's big business by any de nition and it requires a lot of kno how to operate it—on *your* part a that of your directors.

Serve 'em all

. . . Rich or poor . . . Big or small

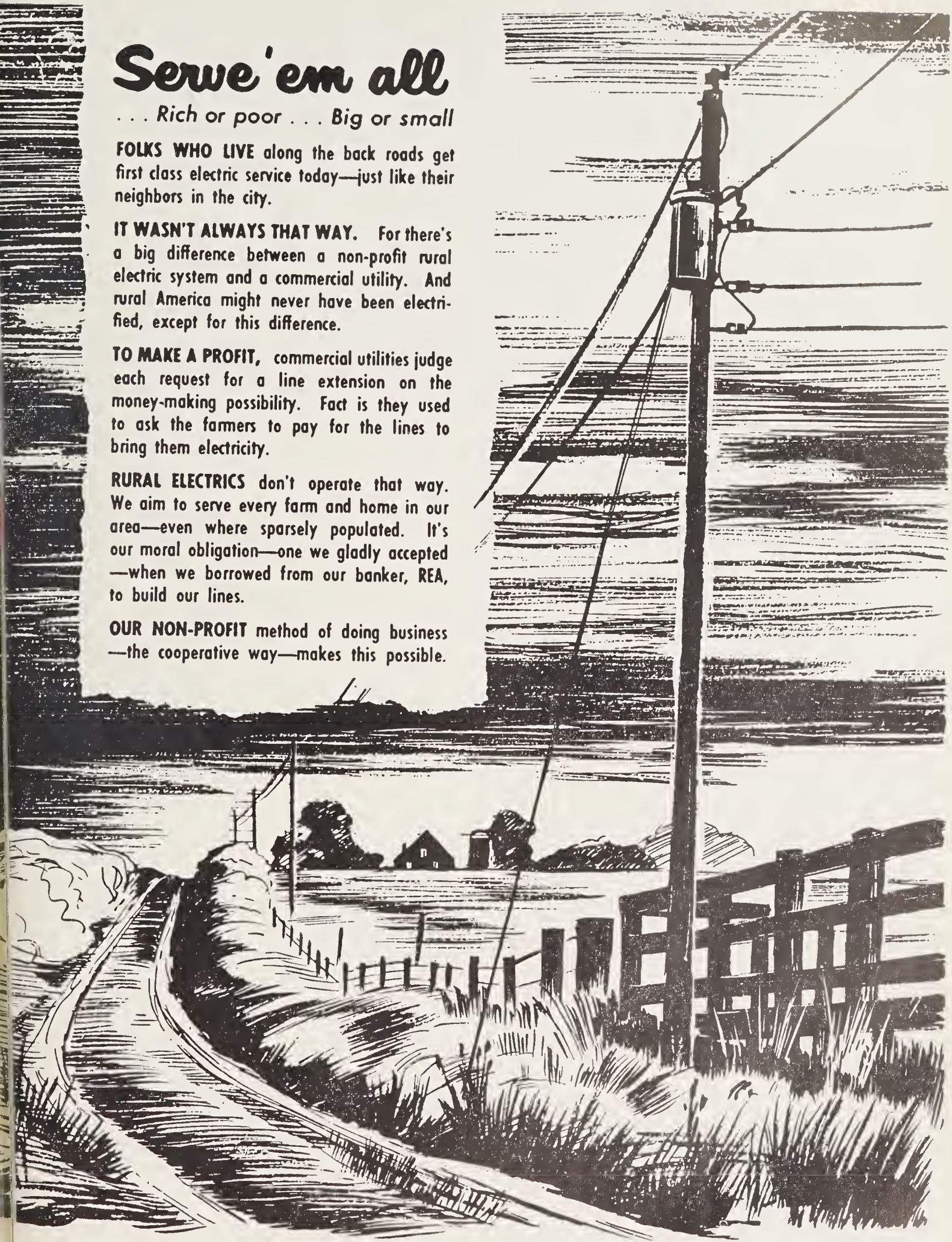
FOLKS WHO LIVE along the back roads get first class electric service today—just like their neighbors in the city.

IT WASN'T ALWAYS THAT WAY. For there's a big difference between a non-profit rural electric system and a commercial utility. And rural America might never have been electrified, except for this difference.

TO MAKE A PROFIT, commercial utilities judge each request for a line extension on the money-making possibility. Fact is they used to ask the farmers to pay for the lines to bring them electricity.

RURAL ELECTRICS don't operate that way. We aim to serve every farm and home in our area—even where sparsely populated. It's our moral obligation—one we gladly accepted —when we borrowed from our banker, REA, to build our lines.

OUR NON-PROFIT method of doing business —the cooperative way—makes this possible.

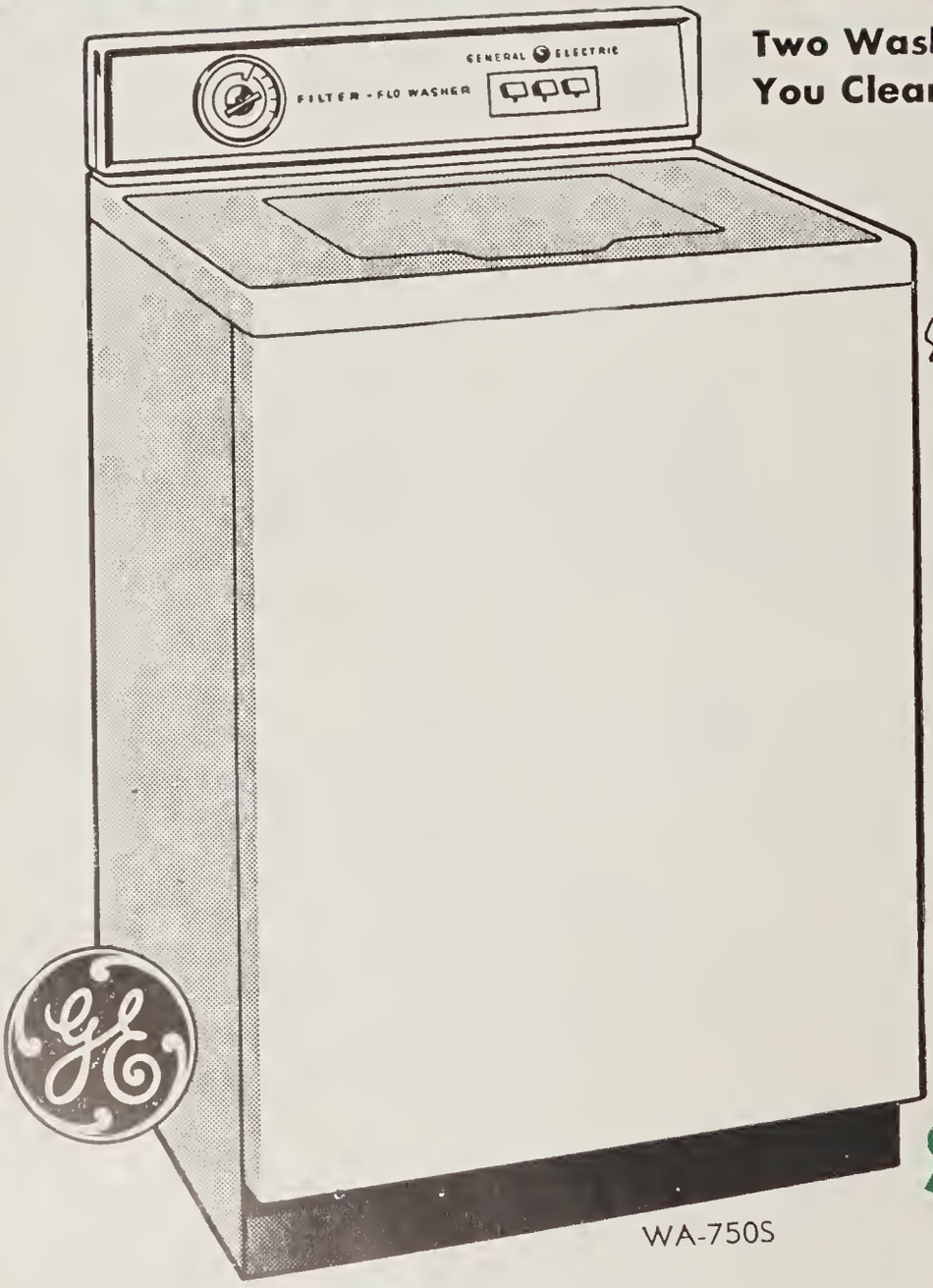


NEW...

General Electri

"SPOTLIGHT" VALU

Filter-Flo® Washe



WA-750S

Two Wash Cycles Plus Flexible Controls T
You Clean And Bright Clothes Every Time

OV

50

MORE
CAPACIT
MANY
AUTOI

Many other features, t

- Big 10 pound clothes capa
- Water Saver for small loa
- Detergent Dispenser
- Suds Return System (optio
- GE Written Warranty
- Matching High-Speed Dryer
- Two Wash Cycles
- Speed Control Switch
- Water Temperature Selectio
- Activator Washing
- Damp - Dry - Spin

$239.9

AND OLD

**Based on distributor's recommended retail price.*

See Your Nearest G-E Dealer Today for a Free Demonstra

WALKER MARTIN, INC., Distributor, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Green